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Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.
☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.

The Normal Regiment, at Bloomington, has been ordered to Washington without delay. It is one of the finest bodies of men in the State, and properly drilled and disciplined, would be an honor to Illinois. In relation to this matter of the moving of troops from the West to the Potomac, we trust that our readers will seek information in the letter of our St. Louis correspondent, printed herewith. We do not vouch for the facts he relates nor for the conclusions that he has reached; but if he does not err, it is time that the voice of the West was heard in indignant remonstrance against the injustice that Gen. Fremont is made to suffer. Our correspondent is well informed, and wholly devoted to the maintenance of the Union. He is personally a friend of the Blairs; and if he has not been misinformed, his revelations have a profound significance that may well challenge the attention of all men in the West.

BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

There is, we take it, no doubt that Col. Mulligan, with his brave boys, has gallantly and nobly maintained his position at Lexington against a largely superior force; but the account of his exploits current in the city yesterday, and printed herewith, is to be taken with many grains of allowance. We are without further intelligence than the scene of action; but in the absence of ill-reports, we are free to believe all good news will come. The force under Col. Mulligan consisted of 3,000 Federal troops with 1,000 Home Guards—in all not exceeding 4,000 men; while the rebel army under Gen. Price, was estimated at from 10,000 to 18,000. At last accounts, however, Gen. Sturgis was on the way to Lexington with 2,000 troops, from St. Joseph, and the 18th Indiana (Col. Veatch) left Jefferson City several days ago to co-operate with the force at Lexington. It is possible they may have effected a junction with Col. Mulligan before the battle; but in either event the Union troops were greatly outnumbered.

LATER.—A report, discredited, comes to us from Boonville that the rebels have captured Lexington.

WHAT THIS DISTRICT HAS DONE.

The allegation has become very frequent of late that Northern Illinois has not done her full share in the way of raising troops for the war. We have other districts to speak for themselves, while we vindicate Chicago and the Second District in which she belongs. They are now in the field the following regiments and companies:

Colonel Smith's Artillery	110
" Taylor's "	113
" Baker's Dragoons	100
" Cleland's "	100
" Jones's "	100
" Tideman's "	100
" Walden's "	100
" Hoffman's "	100
" Langdon's "	100
" Mann's Missouri Company	100
1st Brigade	1,000
1st Turchin's Regiment	1,000
19th Regiment	1,000
Ellsworth Rifles	1,000
2d Brigade	1,000
2d Fremont	1,000
Kelchner's Regiment	500
3d Company in Missouri	100
Hecker's Regiment	1,000
4th River "	1,000
Lippe's "	1,000
Schuttner's Cavalry	1,000
4th River Rifles	500
Fifteenth Cavalry	1,000
Siegel's Artillery	500
" Dragoons	99
" Rifles	100
Lippe's Pontiffers	200
" Recruits	200
1st Siegel's Brigade	500
Guards and Miscellaneous	100
Total	16,401

In some of these regiments, Col. Turchin's for example, are companies that are from other parts of the District; but for every man the list not recorded in the District, we can put a man who has left it to join other States. Of the troops known as the Missouri Volunteers, full one thousand are from Chicago and the surrounding country. Since the war commenced, there has been no time at which a Missouri recruiting office has not been in full blast in this city, and no call from Missouri has been neglected. In Col. Turner's Dragoons are several companies from this District; a considerable number of our men are known to be in Wisconsin regiments, and more are taking service in Indiana. In the brigade Colonel are some of our companies, the names and number of which we do not remember; but Col. Kellogg's and Capt. Hugunin's companies among them, but not included in our list. On the whole, we have lost as much in leading men away as we have gained by leading men in; and, fairly, the account of the States stands as we have made it up—1,464—as this District's contribution to the vast cohesive of the three months' men who mustered from the service. Let us hear no more condemnations of Northern Illinois; we are wholly undeserved.

The Fire Zouaves.

One of the smart newspapers in this region has ventilated a good deal about our remark touching the "Fire Zouaves and such like folks." A regiment that broke and ran at the first fire, and afterwards deserted in a body, may be the proper subjects of landatory; but it is obvious that their history is all in politics and the book closed up. Certain philosophists in New York a short time since received the idea of reorganizing them for the war, and actually succeeded in herding six hundred of them in camp on the Battery. The New York *Express* thus tells us their melancholy fate:

"Fire Zouaves Zouaves.—This (Monday) morning not only fifty men belonging to their number, but around their camp on the Battery. No one, and there is not even a single commissioned officer on the ground, or the slightest evidence of discipline observed. The telegraph has since informed us that the camp has been broken up, and the idea of organization abandoned.

Fatal Meeting at Hartford, Ct.

There was a monster Union Meeting at Hartford, Ct., last Tuesday, addressed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. James T. Pratt and Senator Latham of California. It is a matter of regret that he could not be present, though Thomas Francis Meagher telegraphed that he would get to Hartford to-day. I go to Hartford to-day. I go to Hartford to-day. I go

England was for more than half the time—sixty-seven years—engaged in war. The war of the Spanish succession cost over $300,000,000 in eleven years; the seven years' war cost $560,000,000, our revolutionary war cost England $680,000,000, and that of the French revolution $5,500,000,000. When at war with Napoleon, from 1803 to 1816, England raised by tax the enormous sum of $3,855,000,000, and by loans the further sum of $1,940,000,000—an average of over $1,222,000 per day. It has been said that for ninety days previous to the battle of Waterloo, she spent an average of $5,000,000 per day. Yet she has survived this enormous outlay, preserved her credit, increased in population and wealth, and is still strong enough to excite apprehension in many American minds of being ready and able at any moment to embark in war with us.

SUSTAINING FREMONT.

We might continue to give extracts in any number from our exchanges, sustaining the policy announced by General Fremont in the Proclamation to which the President objects; but our space forbids more than a brief reference to the articles that have met our eyes. We observe, however, that the Dubuque *Times*, the Alton *Telegraph*, the Keokuk *Gate City*, the Racine *Advocate*, the Belvidere *Standard*, and many other Western journals of character and influence are speaking out with the manliness and earnestness that the importance of the question demands.

From another and unexpected source we get testimony in regard to the effect of Fremont's words and actions, that is of great value. The Jefferson City correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*—a paper not accused of any violent love for the Union—says in a recent letter:

The effect of the amendment of Fremont's proclamation, it is believed, will be generally good in this vicinity; *though most of the loyal slaveholders with whom I have talked say they liked the proclamation as it was at first*; but they think its present form will deprive the rebel leaders and sympathizers of all excuse for denouncing the Government as abolition in its tendencies.

Several slaveholders that I have met say they have far less fear of losing their property through the Free State men than through the Southern secessionists, whom they abuse more outrageously than I have ever heard them abused in the North. They declare they do not want the traitors driven out to have them return, but wish to see them *exterminated*.

Need anything be added to proof as emphatic and direct as this?

King Cotton and Flax Cotton.

The proclamation of the Governor-General of Cuba, granting "belligerent rights" to the rebels, in the matter of clearances at Cuban ports—though strictly in accordance with the ways of nations and with the policy already adopted by England and France—inspires sanguine hopes at New Orleans and Mobile for an easy outlet to their cotton crop. Contracts have already been made, it is said, to deliver cotton in Cuba, in small vessels, there to be re-loaded for Europe. These contracts are for various periods of the next three or four months, some as early as twenty and thirty days hence. It is possible that until our blockade has been made more efficient, something may be done in this line. But there is one drawback, besides the risk of capture, to such an operation; and that is the impossibility of providing a sufficient quantity of small vessels to transport, within a few months, any considerable part of the four million bales which make up the Southern cotton crop. A New Orleans merchant not long since made a shrewd and elaborate calculation which proved that even if England and France should do what the insurgents have ceased to hope for, force open the ports we have now closed, the entire available merchant fleet of the two countries would not be sufficient to carry the cotton crop of this season to Europe in time to get it out of the way of the next. The immense carrying trade could not go on without the help of our own merchant fleet, now by far the most numerous in the world. Not much need be feared, therefore, of any great advantage to accrue to the South by the opening of Cuban ports. King Cotton can suck his thumbs for a year, at least.

Meanwhile the cotton culture is being stimulated in other parts of the world, and a new and dangerous rival is about to appear in the shape of flax cotton. Several specimens of this new commodity have been exhibited in New York, which come nearer to the genuine article than any that have previously been shown. Fabrics of the same material are also exhibited. Flannel, calico, drilling and thread have all been made of the new flax fibre, and with a remarkable degree of perfection. New processes for preparing the fibre give great encouragement to those who are embarked in the business. Mills for the manufacture have already been erected in New York and in New England, and will soon be in operation, not only working flax by itself into fabrics, but working it in connection with wool and cotton. American ingenuity is about to succeed in a line in which the English and French have hitherto failed.

Railroad Accident Near Rockford, Ill.—One Man Killed.

An accident occurred on the section of the Kenosha railroad between Howard and Rockford, last Saturday afternoon, by which one man was killed and several injured. The train consisted of four freight cars, a baggage car, and one passenger car, and there were some thirty persons on board, the most of them returning home from the State Fair in this city. The accident was caused by the track spreading, and the baggage and passenger cars alone were thrown off. George C. Brown of Rockford, acting in the capacity of brakeman, was killed; E. A. Bross, baggage master, and John B. Smith, express messenger, were hurt, but not severely. Some of the passengers were injured, among them A. C. Spafford and T. J. L. Remington of Rockford, and an old lady residing near Argyle—the latter quite seriously hurt in the side. Young Brown, who was one of the three months' men at Cairo, was buried with military honors, on Sunday.

Maine Election.

The Bangor *Whig* has returns of the recent election from 338 towns. The total vote in these towns is, for

Washburn, (Republican,)	51,985
Jameson, (Union Democrat,)	19,162
Dana, (Dogus Baby,)	16,739

Washburn's clear majority is about the same as last year, when in the whole State it was about 16,000. Majority for the Union candidates against Dana the secessionist, thus far, 54,351. In the whole State it will probably be 65,000! This is doing well enough for Maine, considering that she has 8,000 Union voters at the seat of war, and that Dana was the regular nominee of his party in a State where the observance of "regular nominations" has ever been a binding tradition among the Democracy. For the Legislature, the *Whig's* returns show that the Senate will probably stand 26 Republicans to 5 Union Democrats, the latter being elected upon Union tickets or by the action of Republican conventions. The returns for Representatives show the election of 105 Republicans, 32 Union Democrats, and 3 Dana Democrats—leaving 21 more to be heard from.

PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.—The wreck of the privateer Jeff Davis appears to have been intentional on the part of the crew, and, more than that, to have been a part of a conspiracy for the murder of Captain Coxetter. Four of the crew have been arrested at Chambersburg, and the proof of their guilt is established by the evidence of some of their fellows. It will be remembered that Capt. Ellingwood, of a Boston schooner, captured by the Jeff. Davis, and who was released, stated that there was a very bad feeling among the men towards their captain, and that the latter, who knew it, was constantly on his guard for fear of personal violence. Capt. Coxetter is a Maine man, and was forced into the pirate business against his better judgment; and although he made the "Jeff. Davis" a terror to our coasting vessels, his leniency to prisoners caused him to be unpopular among his cut-throat associates.

IOWA.—Hon. Lincoln Clark of Dubuque has been placed at the head of the Union ticket for Governor of Iowa, in place of Gen. Baker, declined. The Dubuque *Times* intimates that Mr. Clark will also decline. Hon. Martin D. McHenry of Polk county has also been substituted for Hon. Rufus Noble, on the same ticket, for Supreme Judge, the latter gentleman having declined. Judge McHenry is of the Bell-Everett school of politicians.

☞ A grand Union demonstration is to be held in Cooper Institute, New York, this evening. Among the speakers announced are: Daniel S. Dickinson, Wash. Hunt, Andrew Johnson, Gov. Curtin, Joseph Holt, Leslie Combs, George D. Prentice, Robert J. Walker, and a host of others of like repute.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.—The Pekin *Register*, (Democratic) says the Democrats of Tazewell county will not call a party convention for the nomination of county officers. They will probably unite in forming a Union ticket satisfactory to all friends of the Union.

A NATIONAL DEBT.

[illegible] first idea, after the breaking out of [illegible] war, was the enormous sum it would [illegible], and the difficulty of procuring the [money] to carry it on. People felt an apprehension that they would be eaten up [by] taxes, and the country would be impoverished. The money spent on the war was taken for granted, would be sunk [and] lost forever. But they now begin to [disc]over that not a dollar is lost; that business is reviving, and times actually growing brisk. The money subscribed by the [ban]ks and the people to the National Loan, [is p]aid out again, and expended among the [peo]ple. Every one gets some of it. No[body] is made the poorer, but thousands are [made] richer; the farmer, the manufacturer, [the] merchant, the contractor and the [labo]rer, all come in for a share in the [dist]ribution. The loan furnishes a [per]fectly safe investment for surplus [sav]ings, yielding a fair rate of [int]erest, free of taxation. Most other [bra]nches of business is stimulated by the [Go]vernment outlays, as money is [ma]de to circulate freely, and speculation [is] encouraged. Men will venture to buy [and] build, to employ workmen and start [mac]hinery. Production and consumption [are] therefore increased and the amassment [of] wealth goes on with greater speed, as [ne]w capital is thus created.

But, says one, a National debt is accumulating with frightful rapidity which will [ent]ail a crushing burden on posterity in [the] shape of taxes to pay interest. Let us [con]sider this matter a moment. If the [wa]r lasts a year there will be a National [de]bt of four hundred millions, including [the] one hundred existing before the war [beg]an. If it lasts a second year, the debt [ma]y be seven hundred millions, and [sho]uld it extend to three full years it may [the]n have reached the respectable sum of [one] thousand millions of dollars, or about [one-]fourth of the British debt. By that [tim]e it is fair to suppose that the rebellion [will] be effectually crushed out. The re[bel]lion is bound to be put down. If enough [vol]unteers are not obtained, Congress, which will be in session in ten weeks, will [au]thorize the President to *draft* all the [me]n necessary, even if it takes a million. Whatever the debt may be, the rebels in [the] end will have to pay their full share of [the] interest and principal. This is some [con]solation. The debt will draw six per [cen]t. interest for 20 years, when it may be [con]verted into "five per cents," for thirty [ye]ars longer. At the end of three years [our] population will exceed thirty-three [mi]llions. Hence a debt of one thousand [mi]llions would only be thirty dollars per [in]habitant, and the interest on it, two dollars per head, annually. But twenty years [hen]ce the population of the Union will be [do]uble what it is now, and consequently, the [de]bt and interest will only be half as much [pe]r capita. Each year, as the country in[cr]eases in wealth and population, the [we]ight of the National debt will feel light[er]. The debt having been contracted for a [us]eful and beneficent purpose, we are not [dis]posed to regard its existence as a National evil. The debt will be distributed [am]ong our own people—it will be a great [sec]urity fund in which the savings of the [me]chanic, the narrow hoards of the laborer and the property bequeathed to the [w]idow and the orphan may be safely invested. It will become the favorite depository for interest bearing trusts of all [ki]nds, for fortunes willed to heirs, for surplus capital of corporations and wealthy [in]dividuals, as it presents to the public in [the] highest degree, the two great things, [inc]ome and *security*,—a safe principal and [a] punctual interest. The sixty millions of [an]nual interest on a National debt of one [th]ousand millions, if collected from the [pe]ople, will be paid back to them in the [sh]ape of dividends to a multitude of [ho]lders, and by them disseminated in all [the] channels of trade. So that the country is not impoverished by the collection of [the] interest.

This war is waged for posterity. The preservation of the Great Republic is worth infinitely more than it will cost to subdue [its] enemies. Each coming generation can well afford to pay a thousand millions of dollars for the blessing of a free, permanent Constitutional Government. It is worth to posterity many thousand millions to eradicate the heresy of the right of secession from the Union, which destroys Nationality and enthrones the anarchical dogma of State Sovereignty on the ruins of the Republic.

Every dollar invested now in the prosecution of the war, is part of the price paid for future peace, stability and prosperity. We are purchasing our title to the Continent, and ousting squatters and trespassers from the domain, in order to be able to bequeath it to our children, and to their offspring, a goodly inheritance with its privileges and appurtenances of Constitutional Liberty and the inalienable rights of man.

A word more in relation to the expense of the contest. Many think it will exceed in costliness any other modern war. But the history of modern European wars, proves the fallacy of the notion. A contemporary, cannot in [illegible] of [illegible]

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Activity in the Coast Defences—Rifled Cannon and Small Arms—The Picayune Excitement—Retaliation upon the Yankees—Shoes and Rebel Bread for the Army, etc.

The Southern papers come laden with the news of active operations for the defence of the Southern coast. The blow at Hatteras Inlet was confessedly a "stunner." It exposed their greatest weakness to the Southern people, in a very startling manner, and had the effect to call off some regiments of North Carolina troops from the army on the Potomac; which, had the blow been followed by demonstrations elsewhere, would have had the effect to demoralize the forces under Gen. Beauregard. The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes that while "Picayune Butler has gone off to New England, kicking up his heels over the beggarly sixpence found at Hatteras, it is gratifying to be assured that every effort is making by the Confederate Government to retrieve this undeniable reverse, and guard against such accidents in the future." Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, a graduate of West Point, has been appointed Brigadier General and sent to North Carolina "with an immense quantity of arms and ammunition" to organize the Coast Guard of local troops, with the co-operation of local authorities. The alarm along the North Carolina coast, which was quite serious at first, has gradually subsided. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th, announces:

We are advised of extensive preparations by the Confederate Government to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will be devoted immediately to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted to the Executive Department some weeks ago, and approved in the most decided manner by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive; but it would be imprudent at the present time to mention their details.

A late act of Congress for "local defences" of the Confederacy authorizes the President to call for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will no doubt be adequate to garrison all the forts in the South, and for purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Confederate forces in Virginia.

The *Examiner* of the 11th says "the weakness of our coast defences is due mainly to the smallness of the forts, and the lack of rifled cannon to keep a hostile fleet at such a distance that their shell shall fall short." We therefore see it announced that the work of rifling cannon is being pressed with great earnestness. Besides the works at Richmond, the Messrs. Eason of Charleston are rifling 32-pounders, for the coast service, and experiments with them show that they do good execution at a distance of three and a half miles.

Mobile and New Orleans are also moving to strengthen the Gulf coast. "The city authorities of Mobile," says the *Advertiser*, "have procured two full battalions of light artillery, and ample stores of ammunition." Fort Gaines is to be strengthened, and the neighboring coast is being attended to.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 13th, has this sensation intelligence:

We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from New York and Philadelphia, that the most unprecedented exertions are being made in all the ship yards and docks of those two cities, for the fitting out of the largest naval expedition ever known in this country. Every carpenter who can be obtained is employed, and merchant ships are being altered into war ships, and all the founderies are hard at work making and altering engines for steam propellers of the largest size, as well as for small gunboats. It was openly talked of among the mechanics that this immense fleet of war ships was destined for New Orleans.

It would seem that the present design of the enemy is to effect a ruse, by alluring us on to take Washington city, thus drawing all our main forces into Virginia, and leaving our Southern coast comparatively defenceless, while they make a grand demonstration on various portions of our coast, and force their way to New Orleans at all hazards. The enemy can easily afford to let us take Washington city, which can be of no great service to us, and even Maryland, if they gain Louisiana, and thereby the control of our cotton and the Mississippi coast.

It is time we opened our eyes to this grand move on the chessboard of war, and prepared ourselves to resist and defeat the enemy's plans. Every vessel in our harbor should at once be put in commission, and the chain of forts extended all the way to the Balize. This is no time for swapping horses, and the government at Richmond, as well as our authorities here, should look to it and be up and doing.

In the matter of small arms, the confederates are supplying themselves, as far as possible, by the new armory establishment at Richmond, and agencies throughout the States for the collection of all private arms. The armory at Richmond is working up the stock taken from Harper's Ferry, and the Richmond *Dispatch* says it will turn out "many thousand" before cold weather;—how "many" it declines to state, as it would benefit the enemy. But there is a more reliable source of supply in the local agencies. The agent at New Orleans has collected and forwarded 1200 guns, and the agent at Montgomery has got 600.

The Confederate Government seems not to attach as much importance as formerly to the possession of Pensacola, as the Mobile *Telegraph* announces that the troops there will be ordered on to a busier scene, and their places supplied with "raw enlistments to undergo instruction drill and watch Pickens."

Retaliation upon the Yankees is now the order of the day, and the Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says:

The obligation of secrecy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, "in such numbers as he may deem expedient," for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and justice, recites the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare."

A Company of Fighting Clergymen—A Loud Appeal to Young Ministers.

Will you fight for Christ? Fighting must be done—blood must be shed—somebody must stand up for Christ at the cannon's mouth. Providence summons to the gory field, and many must be found who count not their own lives so dear unto themselves as the cause, the suffering cause of Christ. Who of all classes of society should be the first and foremost to present themselves at this altar of bloody sacrifice?

In the din of the conflict going on between Right and Wrong, Heaven and Hell, you have proclaimed that Christ, speaking in the terrible events of these times, was saying to every young able bodied man, "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." Will you not hear Him for yourselves? What exemption can you plead to this divine call, so loud and clear that it is distinctly heard outside of your sanctums by many a plain man and woman, long before you can muffle the echo of your own names? What immunity can we urge above the secular professions, that we should be left at home while our peers imperil their lives upon the battle field, fighting for country and God?

Shall we exhort the young lawyer, doctor, teacher, merchant, mechanic and farmer to manifest their patriotism and prove their love for the eternal verities of the Gospel by taking up carnal weapons, and we shirk the part of danger under the thin cover of superior sanctity or the sacredness of our profession? The question of the Lord, and of the public, too, is, Will they fight for Christ? Will we do and dare for our Religion? Are we ready to seal with our blood what we have talked in our pulpits? Much as we have said and done to prove our loyalty, we have not yet resisted unto blood striving against sin. Shall we now, at the call of Christ, come out from behind our velvet cushioned barracks, whence we have so often hurled bold, indignant words at the giant iniquity of the age, and meet it face to face with the hot shot of rifled artillery; with the gleaming bayonet, or with clashing sabres in a hand to hand encounter?

I firmly believe you will; and in this faith I offer you the opportunity of gratifying the strongest promptings of your heart—to have a part in the holy war—in this great contest between Christ and Satan now going on. I assume that you know and feel the exigency of the time. Our forces are met at every point by superior numbers of rebels. The emphatic call is for men—for the fighting stock of the Church Militant. Let us respond to this call of Christ and country as becomes men—not by asking for a chaplaincy, but a place in the ranks where the work of Providence is to be done.

I am duly authorized to raise a company of infantry to be afterwards mounted, if the service requires—for Col. Robert White's regiment of Missouri volunteers. The same to be ready within two weeks from this date. Transportation, subsistence &c., furnished to rendezvous at St. Louis. A company of young men from my own Congregation and vicinity are in this regiment. The officers and men are all that we could desire. They have already gained distinction in actual service along the borders of "Bleeding Kansas."

My young brethren—Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, of whatever denomination, of whatever section, East or West—life leaders of humanity, will you shoulder arms and go to the war? I propose a common purse, a common share in the toil and glory.

Report to me at Chicago, Illinois, before the 5th of October, box 1822, or call at Church, Goodman & Kennedy, 51 LaSalle street, Chicago, same building of *Congregational Herald*.

E. C. WARD,
Pastor Cong'l Church, Geneseo, Ill.

☞ It is announced through the papers that Claflin, Mellen & Co., of New York, who were obliged to suspend a short time since, resumed payment on the 18th inst.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTER.

MATTERS AT LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT.

What Does Kentucky Mean?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17, 1861.

The Hon. Joseph Holt is hostile to the policy of neutrality. He calls it "that most illusory of all attitudes," and claims that it "carefully guarded an extended and exposed position of the frontier of the rebel Government. The honorable gentleman is undoubtedly right—the position was a most illusory and anomalous one, but has it resulted to the benefit of the country or not? What has Kentucky done? Little was expected of her, hardened as she was, with the peculiar institution, and her sons estranged from the Union church by this foul heresy of State rights. A *quasi* support—a moral not actual support of the war, was expected of her. Now let us see what she has done.

With the Government unprepared, with an army skilled and appointed, the neutral policy of Kentucky would have been aid to the rebels and an opposition to the Union. But the General Government was not prepared. It has taken months to prepare, and it is not yet quite ready. Relying upon the power of Kentucky to maintain her position, the Rebel Government have not paid that attention to the border of Tennessee that they would otherwise. Consequently a rapid movement will find them unprepared. While protecting, as Mr. Holt claims, the Northern border of the Rebel Government, she has strengthened the hands of the General Government, and preserved three States of the North from direct invasion, and herself from being overrun by guerillas.

Besides this she has done—not her whole duty—and indeed how many States of the North have fully acted their part—but a fair proportion of her part in furnishing troops. The First and Second Kentucky Regiments in Western Virginia, are composed mainly of Kentuckians from the vicinity of Covington. The Third and Fourth Regiments under Cols. Rousseau and Whittaker, at present in camp opposite this city, are composed almost exclusively of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county. In camp Dick Robinson in Garrard county, there are over 10,000 men, of whom 9,000 are Kentuckians, and the remainder East Tennesseans. In the past fortnight Col. Curran Pope of this city, has raised a full regiment, and Col. Ormsby will shortly have another completed. All these are of infantry. Meantime Col. Jas. S. Jackson, M. C. from this State, has raised a full regiment of cavalry in Central Kentucky, and Col. Jesse Bayles has been equally successful in the Northern counties of the State. Two full batteries with companies of full 150 men have been raised by Capts. D. W. Stone and Isaac W. Scott. These 18,300 men it must be remembered, have been raised for the three years service, and previous to the invasion of the State by Tennesseans. Since then enlisting has been much livelier, and Kentucky will easily send into the field 30,000 men by the time a column is ready to move.

I understand that the infantry regiment of Curran Pope, and a portion of the cavalry regiment of Col. Bayles, will go into camp at the Fair Grounds to-morrow. I understand also that Capt. Scott's battery of light artillery will also go into the same camp. A camp for recruits will be formed near Middletown, twelve miles east of Louisville, for recruiting purposes.

MIDNIGHT, Sept. 17.

The train on the Nashville Railroad due this afternoon at 5:30 P. M., has not yet arrived. The telegraph wires—both "ground" and "regular"—have been severed by some means, and the utmost excitement has existed in consequence since evening set in. The feeling was greatly increased by the announcement on the streets of the intention to immediately occupy Muldraugh's Hill, and that for this purpose the 3rd Kentucky Regiment, Col. Rousseau, and the Home Guards of this city would undoubtedly leave for that point. Muldraugh's Hill is a point of strategetical importance to Louisville. Against an attack from the north the position is easily defended, but from the south it is much more difficult to hold. From this point many miles south the table-land of Kentucky extends with few abrupt ravines or hills to Green river, where a position could be easily maintained from either approach. The Home Guards are now gathering in the streets and the regiment of Col. Rousseau are crossing the river. The State battery under Col. Watkins are also on their way to the depot and the streets are full of excited men and women. The advance of our grand army creates as much excitement to our city as did that of the Grand National Army to the country.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11.

I am undecided as to whether or not the Kentucky Legislature does not require the maternal care of the General Government as dispensed towards the more openly disloyal Legislature of Maryland. I do not mean that the Legislature is disloyal, but it is certainly true that the slow policy and want of energy and action are in effect injurious to the Government and the State which they profess to serve. Whether or not this inaction is the result, as reported, of an agreement between the Union members and Brig. General Anderson, I cannot state, but if true that it is, the *Journal* and the principal Unionists of Louisville are unaware of it. I think such an arrangement exists, for Mr. Harney, Representative from Jefferson county, and editor of the *Democrat*, which he must be perfectly cognizant of the fact that the Legislature is painfully inactive, takes occasion to defend it from the satirical attacks of the *Journal*, and to assure the people of the loyalty of its intentions, and the vigor of its policy. It is true that all movements are settled in caucus and the party acts with much unanimity, but painfully—painfully slow. The satirists here say the Legislature is waiting the result of the discussion going on between the *Courier* and *Journal* at Louisville, as to who first invaded Kentucky. The *Courier* brings up new evidence daily to prove that the Federals occupied the soil of Kentucky first, while the *Journal* cross-examines the witnesses of the *Courier*, and proves anything its logical editor may desire out of their mouths. Perhaps you will understand how easy it is to prove anything you like out of the testimony of their dubious witnesses, when I inform you that the Chicago *Times* Cairo correspondent is the principal one on the stand at present. It is said when these logical papers settle the matter as to who was the first invader, the Legislature will act and the Governor will demand the withdrawal of the first comer.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, who is from the State district immediately opposite Cairo, tendered the information to the Senate that despite the repeal of the resolution appointing him Chairman of a committee to visit Brig. Gen. Bishop Polk and ask him very respectfully what the deuce he meant by invading Kentucky, he (Johnson) had gone to Polk's camp at Columbus, and had held a correspondence with him which he would be happy to submit. This Johnson is the gentleman who, signing himself a member of the Kentucky Legislature from McCracken county, demanded of [redacted] why he had occupied the city of Cairo. The inquiry was made by telegraph. The President asked by the same means if he (Johnson) was also a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Cairo, promising, if an answer was returned in the affirmative, to apologise for said occupation.

After some remarks on the part of members, the correspondence was called for in a resolution demanding by what authority he had held it. The correspondence has been published, and I believe I forwarded it to you, but as I am not certain, I send the import in this. Mr. Johnson's letter is written as Chairman of the Committee appointed, and the resolution authorizing the commission was enclosed to Gen. Polk. He mentions the profound astonishment with which the people of Kentucky received the news of the occupation of Columbus, the great unanimity with which they had determined on neutrality, and in obedience to the thrice repeated will of the people, he asks the withdrawal of his forces from Kentucky soil.

The reverend Brigadier General is prolific of words and sterile of meaning. He admits that the Confederate Government, being based on the principle of State rights, allowed the privilege to Kentucky to assume any position similar to that of neutrality she might deem safest; but that having allowed the seizure of property of citizens of the Confederate States in her ports, voted through her Congressmen men and money to carry on the war against the Confederate States, and many other less important matters, the neutrality was destroyed, and the Confederate Government finding that its *rights and safety* were imperilled, had out of necessity occupy Columbus. And so with this tart reply Mr. Johnson came back to the Senate Chamber and found himself unauthorized to act on the premises. The members say that probably he acted as the member from Cairo.

The Legislature sacrificed more golden time to-day, doing nothing, and giving promise of less to follow. The session of the Legislature was extended beyond the limit of sixty days, to give them an opportunity to idle away a few more days in doing nothing. The Senate passed a resolution extending the power of the State Military Board, and defining the punishment for certain acts in regard to seizure and retentions of State arms. This is a very necessary law at this time when the State Guard is engaged chiefly in smuggling away to the Confederacy the arms of Kentucky.

1,500 Rebels Within Thirty Miles of Louisville.

Muldraugh's Hill, where the rebels were discovered to have entrenched themselves on Tuesday, is only thirty miles back of Louisville, and commands the railroad to Nashville, as also the branch to Lebanon. It is an important strategetic position; and its possession by the rebels brings the war in Kentucky to an immediate issue. Gen. W. T. Sherman commands some 2,500 Federal troops who have gone to make the assault, Rousseau's brigade being among them. The following from the Louisville *Journal* describes the excitement in that city over the departure of the troops:

[From the Louisville Journal, 18th.]

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE NIGHT.—Our citizens were thrown into a furore of excitement last evening by the announcement that additional outrages had been committed by the rebels on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The passenger train due at this city at half-past four o'clock did not arrive upon time, and a locomotive was dispatched at five o'clock by Superintendent Anderson, with instructions to return from Elizabethtown. The locomotive did not return, however. All efforts to communicate along the line of the road beyond the Lebanon Junction were unavailing, and the most serious apprehensions as to the fate of the train seized upon the minds of our citizens.

A consultation was held by the officers of the Home Guard and a number of leading men, which resulted in a determination on the part of the authorities to send down a force sufficient to occupy Muldraugh's Hill. About ten o'clock the signal was fired and our gal-

last friends of the Home Guard rushed to their armories. [illegible] were anxious to be able to send forward [illegible] as it was evident that [illegible] as to the right [illegible] proper, and [illegible] fellows, that a larger force [illegible] detailed. Accordingly the following companies were equipped and ordered to march: Anderson Guards, [illegible]; Crittenden Zouaves, [illegible]; Independent National Guards, [illegible]; Thurston Guards, Capt. [illegible]; Zouaves, Capt. [illegible]; Hibernia Guards, Capt. O'Neil; Gill Rifles, Capt. St. John; Tompkins Zouaves, 2d Lieut. Groover; Marion Rifles, Capt. Dupree; Jefferson Guards, Capt. Huber; Franklin Guards, Capt. Hans; Dutch Guards, Capt. Bauer; Avery Guards, Capt. McCauley; Hamilton Home Guards, Capt. Hughs; Delph Guards, Capt. Daily; Sumter Greys, Capt. Bowman; and East Louisville Guards, Capt. Hoker.

By arrangement Major A. Y. Johnson had been detailed to take the command, but Gen. W. T. Sherman, of Gen. Anderson's staff, claimed the right to lead the expedition, Mr. Johnson aiding him.

Many citizens from the private walks of life asked and gained permission to accompany the expedition, and were supplied with arms and took positions in the ranks of the different companies.

At eleven o'clock the little band of seven hundred patriots left the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. No strains of martial music measured their firm footsteps, for they needed no more charming strain than the "music of the Union."

At one o'clock, the moment of closing, the brave boys are at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad awaiting transportation to the scene of strife.

At a late hour Col. L. H. Rousseau's Brigade from camp Jo. Holt, crossed the river and joined the Home Guard expedition.

P. S.—We have information that the passenger train which left this city at five o'clock last evening was seized at the Lebanon Junction, and that the rebels are fifteen hundred strong between the Junction and Muldraugh's Hill.

FROM CAIRO.

Departure of Regiments for Washington—Reconnoissance Down the River—The Rebel Gun-Boat Yankee—Affairs at Fort Holt and Paducah—Condition of Polk's Army—Gen. McClernand's Command—Col. Lawler's Regiment, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 19, 1861.

For three or four days past, there has been an unusual quiet in and about Camp Cairo. The departure of the 19th and 24th regiments yesterday, gave newsmongers an opportunity for talk, and for a time enlivened the river street of the town. However, military movements, and transportation of stores, and organizations, have been all along keeping the authorities and employees on the move. When I say there has been "quiet" here, I mean that we have been without the usual rumors of the approach of the enemy, reports of gun-boat encounters, &c., &c. On Monday, as I told you by telegraph, the 19th, Col. Turchin, and the Hecker regiment—24th Illinois—went northward on the Illinois Central. No one knows where they are going, or for what reason they have been so unceremoniously ordered from this quarter. The very day the order came for their removal they had but just got into quarters at Camp Jefferson, opposite Norfolk. Their commissary supplies had been provided and in an hour or two would have been under way for their camp. The order came, however, and there was nothing to do for it but to pack up knapsacks and take the back track for Cairo. The opinions of "everybody" amount to nothing, and as all statements of the destination of the two regiments are nothing more nor less than the opinions of this and that man, I shall not bother you with conjectures as to the field upon which the boys are to win their first victory.

You have been told by telegraph of the establishment of a new camp on the Kentucky shore, opposite Norfolk. And the 19th and 24th were just quartered there, when the order came for their movement eastward. This new camp is to be permanently held, however—at least it is to be held until after the rebels have withdrawn from Kentucky. The places of the 19th and 24th have been filled with the men of the 2nd Iowa and the 17th Illinois. Other troops are also there, and the force is abundantly able to hold the position against any body of rebels likely to be brought against it.

Saturday a large reconnoitering party, under command of Col. Oglesby, went down from Norfolk to within a few miles of Columbus. The force was made up as follows: 500 of the 8th—Col. Oglesby commanding; 300 of the 22d—Col. Dougherty in command; 200 of the 11th, under command of Major Nevins; and 4 pieces of Capt. Taylor's Chicago Light Artillery—the whole commanded, as I have said, by Col. R. J. Oglesby. Four miles this side of Columbus, at the Iron Banks and near the Long Farm, they saw where a large body of rebel cavalry had been feeding, and very soon after the advance guard of the column got sight of the enemy. But the rebels would not permit our troops to get within fighting distance. The gunboat Tyler, which was along as a coast guard, dropped down and threw a lot of shells among the rebels, at which the they cut away from sight, and nothing more was heard or seen of them. On the return march the boys of the 11th picked up a fine dinner, in course of preparation for the rebels at the secesh residence of one Col. Hunter. The blacks of the plantation were the only persons (?) "at home," but they gave a hearty welcome to the "Lincoln soldiers," dishing about at a rapid gait and producing the best the place afforded.

[illegible] the rebel gunboat Yankee is "laid up" at the bottom of the Mississippi, opposite New Madrid. An escaped prisoner from the rebel army at Columbus brings the report, and gives such circumstantial details as to leave but little question as to its truth. He says that the shots of the Lexington, at the fight last week, went through and through the rebel "Yankee," so badly crippling her as to render her unmanageable. She was afterwards floated to Madrid for repairs, and while lying there, went down.

The Tyler came up yesterday, reporting everything quiet at the two camps—Jefferson and Norfolk—and no rebels within shooting distance.

Troops and artillery came down yesterday on the steamer J. D. Perry, and were landed at Fort Holt, on the Kentucky shore, opposite here. Col. Morgan's 10th Regiment moved over there on Monday, making the "body defensive" of that position strong enough for all practical purposes.

The steamer Empress came down from St. Louis yesterday with a large lot of army stores. The shipment was put on board the Alex. Scott, which, with a huge lot of army wagons, &c., for Lew Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, went last evening to Paducah.

The steamer John Gault, which, it will be remembered, was some time ago, along with other boats, seized at the mouth of the Tennessee, was yesterday put in place of the "B," between here and Paducah. Her crew, who since the seizure have been under arrest, were discharged on examination. The boat will be retained, however, for Government use, at least until the authorities shall have passed on the legality of her detention.

Parties down from Paducah report the troops at that place in tip top condition. They are busily at work on fortifications, but well enough contented and in good spirits. The discipline of the camp is rigidly maintained by Gen. Smith, and offences against persons or property promptly punished. Capt. Kuhn, of the 9th regiment, is Provost Marshal of the place, under whose rule and the decisive measures of Mayor Lanner, the city was never so quiet and orderly. The citizens, most of whom fled at the Federal occupation, are generally returning, and confidence and trade are gradually being again established.

There is nothing of particular interest from the minions of rebellion at Columbus and in Missouri. Reports are that the troops of Bishop Polk are in a badly demoralized condition. We know that several of his regiments are without arms, and that his men are generally illy provided with clothing. The loud-mouthed declarations that they were going to drive the Federals from Kentucky soil, and annihilate the force at Cairo, seem to be considerably removed from accomplishment. They will never give us battle on Kentucky soil. Mark the prediction.

Under the admirable management of Gen. McClernand, this city of Cairo is now one of the most orderly places in the country. The General has established strict rules for the government of the military, and a strong day and night patrol preserves the quiet of the town. The liquor shops are closed at eight o'clock, and rowdyism and drunkenness are about vanished from the place. "Vags" stand a slim chance here; only last night three or four elegantly dressed gentlemen were "picked," and to-day they got thirty days each on the entrenchments.

Col. Lawler's Regiment, the 18th, at Mound City, is rapidly recovering from its recent unhealthy condition. They have received their new uniforms, and are in fine spirits. There is no better body of men in the service, and it is gratifying to know that they are beyond the Rubicon of sickness, and once more in first class fighting condition. In this connection let me refer to a paragraph that appeared the other day in the TRIBUNE, taken from the *State Journal*. In that article a gross injustice was done the former commandant of this post, and the Quartermaster's Department. The 18th Regiment is referred to as having been shamefully unprovided with clothing, quartered at an outpost without proper supplies of food and water; compelled to overwork on the entrenchments; and subject generally to the neglect of the Post Commandant, General Prentiss. Now, I have a very few words to say in reply, and what I do say can be substantiated. Col. Lawler was four times offered clothing while at Bird's Point—twice by the Quartermaster, and twice by the Assistant Quartermaster. Each time he refused to take it. The outpost, at which the regiment was stationed, was but six miles away, on the Cairo and Fulton railway, and their failure to get proper food and water is chargeable only to themselves. They did not do over work on the trenches.

The commandant of the post, Gen. Prentiss, *did* pay attention to the men of the 18th, just as he attended to all others under his command. There was never a kinder hearted man than Gen. Prentiss, and it is folly to say that because the regiment did not belong to his brigade, he would, therefore, neglect and permit the men to suffer.

The wild scribbler, who penned that paragraph in the *Journal*, was evidently writing about a matter of which he knew nothing.

The health of the troops is generally good. There are but few cases of severe sickness, and those have excellent nursing and the very best medical care. At no camp or post in the country, I venture to say, are there better provisions for the comforts of the sick than at this place. The purveying office, located here, is, perhaps, the most complete of any belonging to the army. There are two for the Western Division, one here and one at St. Louis. The office here is under the management of Dr. John F. Taggart of Pennsylvania. He furnishes on requisition of army surgeons, everything used in hospitals, medicines, surgical instruments, surgeon's books, mattresses, sheets, etc., etc. It is really a matter of the greatest interest to go through this establishment and see the vast variety of implements, medicines, and conveniences, with which army surgeons and nurses put the poor soldiers out of misery.

G. L.

[Blair and Fremont] — [illegible]

From the Democrat, [Sept.] 18th.]

[illegible] the difference [illegible] Col. Blair, [illegible] Not [illegible] Gen. Fremont, the Colonel undertook to [write] him down by writing letters to Washington City, is stated by the *Democrat*. The whole matter is the result of that inordinate [desire] of impertinent [meddling on the] part of Colonel Blair which has led him to assume to command, by himself and through some clique or coterie of his friends, all things and all men in Missouri and in the Western Department.

During the whole progress of this war there has been altogether too great a disposition on the part of Col. Blair to assume a [leader]ship in the affairs of the country. Self-willed, ambitious and singularly vain, he has never lost an opportunity to push himself forward, with the view of directing and controlling public sentiment, and to advance his own political interests. The complaints against Gen. Fremont are the offspring of this absorbing love of rule.

We agree with the *Democrat* that Col. Blair, as a subordinate officer, had no right to make these complaints. We go further, and say that they were impolitic, setting aside the question whether they were not unjust. There is no excuse for Col. B. to thrust forward, amidst the perils by which the country is environed, any personal controversies tending in the remotest degree to interfere with the harmonious arrangements that have been in progress for the attainment of the objects for which Gen. Fremont was placed in command of this Department. The effort to secure the removal of the gallant Pathfinder must have proceeded wholly from private motives, for it is a fact of which Col. Blair cannot be ignorant, that Gen. Fremont possesses and has all along possessed the most unbounded confidence of the great mass of Union men, not only in the State but throughout the country. This confidence is inspired no less by the known judgment and experience of the Major General than by his extraordinary energy and vigilant activity ever since he assumed the duties of his command. He came here and found the Department in almost elemental confusion. The exigencies of the times had compelled the movement of large bodies of troops to the Southwest, unprepared, in a great measure, for so important an expedition, and suffering from the want of proper organization. The term of enlistment of very many was about expiring. Vast arrangements were going on in the Confederate camp for the invasion of the State. It really seemed at that time that the Capital was in danger, and some even apprehended hazard to St. Louis. Gen. Fremont was alive to all these circumstances, and went to work with a resolute determination, first to avert immediate peril, and then, by the collection of all his resources, to save Missouri to the people of the State and to the Union. No man could have labored harder in this righteous cause. Soldiers, at his call, poured in from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio. Arms and munitions of war came forward in great quantities, and with all possible dispatch. Expenditures, necessarily large, were freely laid out in fitting up suitable quarters and depots. Telegraph lines were established to increase the means of transacting the business of the Department. A branch railroad was built, connecting two important lines of travel, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of troops between points that might be menaced. Rigid discipline was inaugurated as the only resort to enforce a proper subordination and efficiency of the Union forces. The people have not been unobservant while these herculean labors have been going on, and loyal men could not refrain from approving and applauding. This was no time, we repeat, for cavillings and jealousy. Especially was it no time to display resistance to the measures that the condition of our State and of the country seemed to require, and most especially was it no time for any subordinate officer to lay plans to harass, annoy, and perhaps to overturn the arrangements of a superior who had studied all the disadvantages, all the obstacles of the situation.

But we will not dilate upon this point. The probabilities and possibilities of a removal of Gen. Fremont we hear talked about and revolved in various quarters. There is but one voice as far as we are able to ascertain among the Union people upon this subject, and that is, a proceeding of this kind on the part of the Administration, if, indeed, it has been in contemplation, would be a matter of sincere regret and sorrow. While we hold ourselves in readiness to render an earnest support to any commander who undertakes to put down the infamous rebellion against the sovereignty of Missouri and through it the integrity of the Union, we think that no change is required or would be desirable in the management of this Department. It would be too great a sacrifice in respect to what has already been done, and would probably involve alterations, modifications and variations of programme that might seriously interfere with operations now in progress.

A Heavy Blow.

[From the Congregational Herald of this week.]

One of the heaviest blows that has been inflicted as yet upon the Federal Cause, has just been unwittingly dealt by the hand of President Lincoln. To the grief and mortification of millions of loyal hearts, he has countermanded Fremont's proclamation of liberty to the slaves of rebel masters in Missouri. Any backward step in matters of consequence at such a critical time, is disastrous; but to retrace a step that was followed by the acclamation of the entire North, that infused new courage into the hearts of patriots, and new dread into the hearts of traitors, and that struck a death blow at American slavery, is worse than a blunder. Not that we mean to impeach the motives of the President, (who has acted no doubt according to his idea of wisdom) but that we mean to set forth the nature and tendency of the outward act. The people feel under the letter of the President to Fremont, as they would under a second Manassas defeat. They are ashamed of the false tenderness of the Government to the rebel slaveholders. They are amazed at the idea of limiting *martial* law, in a military exigency, by an enactment of Congress. They cannot reconcile the consistency of the President, who, without act of Congress, and contrary to all law, properly orders the imprisonment of supposed traitors, and yet rebukes Fremont for exceeding the act of Congress in the matter of setting free the slaves of rebels. They do not understand why rebel property in ships, and race-horses, and numerous other forms, is confiscated, without its having been used in the war against the Union, while their so-called property in slaves must be sacred unless actually employed in a military way. They dread the effect of the President's letter abroad, where, in connection with McClellan's recent order to detain and surrender fugitive slaves, it will add to the apparent evidence that the cause of the Union is not identified with liberty, and has therefore no special claims upon the sympathy of anti-slavery Europe. They already notice its influence in preventing the better class of men from enlisting for the war, as they wish to know first, whether they are to fight for or against slavery. They tremble for the disheartening effect of such pro-slavery action upon the people and the army, that need the inspiration of liberty, and a conviction that the Government is terribly in earnest, in order to maintain the struggle. They fear lest anti-slavery men, despairing of a righteous policy from Government, should go for a dissolution of the Union by a treaty that would free us from slavery, rather than for a war that is to preserve slavery as our shame and curse. They mourn over the encouragement that will be afforded to rebels in Missouri, now that the penalty of rebellion is virtually removed, and over the effect in Kentucky upon the secession sympathizers, who will be emboldened by the hope of impunity to aid and abet the treason. They grieve at the apparent weakness that has not the nerve to be justly and benevolently severe, when the occasion demands, even though timid Kentucky "neutrals" and late-born patriots protest against it. And, in truth, what has Kentucky to do with the matter? Fremont's proclamation did not apply there, but only to Missouri; and should it be extended to Kentucky, it would only affect rebel slaveholders. And why should they be spared? or why should any, by relief from this needed apprehension, be encouraged to become rebels? Folly, *Folly*, FOLLY, is written all over this act.

And this sad reversal of all our anticipations, this shield interposed by the President for whom we voted as the fast friend of liberty, to protect slavery, this apple of discord thrown into the Northern States when they were united in Fremont's policy, comes from our chief Magistrate by whose recommendation we are soon to observe a day of national fasting and prayer. Oh, that the President had read the 58th chapter of Isaiah before penning the letter annulling the noble proclamation of Fremont. Surely, in that case, he would not have called us to fast, with the remembrance so fresh in our minds that he had just used his power as President to prevent "the breaking of the yoke and the letting the oppressed go free." He little thought of the burden he would bring upon those who have been praying for him night and day, in accordance with his request and their own heart's prompting, ever since he started for Washington. He did not imagine that he was undermining our courage in approaching God to pray for his blessing, by arraying the nation against the requirements of God's word, and volunteering a defense of a doomed iniquity. But so it is, and with untold sorrow we have received the intelligence of this moral defeat. But we have faith that *the people*—"the plain people," of whom Mr. Lincoln said true and hopeful things in his message—will send up such a remonstrance from every part of the North as shall convince the President and his Cabinet that they have made the mistake of the war, in their recent action. It is better, in such a matter, to trust the instinct of the people than the sagacity of worldly-wise politicians.

The "Bogus Baby" Democracy.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Fact* of Monday says:

For some days there have been rumors of an intention on the part of Hugh J. Jewett, Esq., to withdraw his name from the head of the ticket nominated on the 7th of August last, but we have now intelligence from such a source that no doubt can be entertained on the subject. Mr. Jewett will not remain on the ticket.

We have also the most reliable authority for stating that Hon. D. A. Starkweather of Summit, Chairman of the late "Democratic" Convention, will, in a few days, publish a letter repudiating the platform, and cutting loose from that party. Jabez W. Fitch, Esq., the candidate for Member of the Board of Public Works, will also, in a day or two refuse to allow his name to be used in that connection.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES OF COL. ELLSWORTH.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, called at the Paymaster General's office and received an order for $160 45, which had been due his son for seventeen days' services.—*N. Y. World.*

Afternoon Dispatches.

BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

The Rebels Attack and are Repulsed.

GALLANTRY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 18—21 P. M.—Three couriers just arrived from Lexington bring the following intelligence, believed by the commanding officers here to be in the main part reliable. Gen. Price commenced the attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday. The fight was very severe all day. Price assaulted the works, and was repulsed with severe loss.

The fight had been renewed on Tuesday morning by Price, but feebly, when the couriers left. General Lane was at Johnstown, Bates county, on Monday morning, with a force of from 2,000 to 3,000, marching to the relief of Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.—Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was, "Go to hell!" An attack was immediately made by first opening with artillery and making an advance under its cover on the town. Price was repulsed with heavy loss.

Lane, with an estimated force of five thousand Kansas troops, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, rapidly advancing to reinforce Col. Mulligan. Other Federal troops are rapidly converging from St. Joseph and other points to reinforce Col. Mulligan. The 18th, 23d, 24th and 26th Indiana regiments have gone via steamer to Lexington; also the forces sent from St. Louis per the Des Moines and White Cloud. These reinforcements number about 6,000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Col. Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive. The Osage bridge, eleven miles east of here, on the Pacific road, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, now believed to be rapidly advancing from the south west.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A special from Jefferson City says Price attacked Lexington on Monday with 10,000 men and was repulsed. The fight had been renewed by Price on Tuesday, and was at last accounts progressing feebly. Gen. Lane, with 2,000 Kansas troops left Johnstown Monday to reinforce Lexington.

Ben. McCulloch, with 25,000 troops, is reported advancing rapidly from Springfield, in the direction of either Rolla or Jefferson. Hot work is in prospect, but the Government is prepared to meet them. Osage bridge is the first point threatened. Confidence is felt that Col. Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until reinforced. Bands are playing national airs at Jefferson, in honor of the heroic repulse of Price. The rebels left the steamer Sunshine at Cambridge, after taking away parts of the machinery and disabling her.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—R. F. Morley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed General Manager of the Military Railroad routes, in place of Col. Thos. A. Scott.

Corporal Houghland, of Niles, Michigan, Company E, 2nd Michigan Regiment, was shot this morning while on picket duty, to the left of Bailey's Cross Roads. The ball penetrated one shoulder and passed out of the other, striking a private who stood behind him in the arm. Houghland's injury, though severe, is not likely to prove fatal. The rebels of Alexandria have fine opportunities to communicate with their Virginia friends by passing down the river in boats beyond our lines.

[New York Herald's Special.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—All reports about Gen. Johnston crossing the Potomac are unfounded. There is much alarm at Martinsburg and Winchester about Gen Banks crossing the Potomac with 21,000 men. The rebels had sent to Johnston for assistance. Reliable accounts from Winchester state that the railroad between Strasburgh and that place is not being built as reported, and that the rails taken up near Martinsburgh are to be used for laying the line from Richmond to Manassas. It has hitherto required three days for the transportation of troops between those places.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The *Herald's* dispatch from Washington says the difficulty relative to Gen. Fremont has been caused by the interference of the Blair family, Postmaster General Blair, and Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr. It is from them the charges have emanated. I understand the real secret of the hostility of the Blairs is, that Fremont would not permit them to dictate to him, and would not lend himself to a combination of contractors from New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and elsewhere, who had the patronage of the Post Master General, some ten days ago. F. P. Blair, jr., demanded that $3,000,000 worth of contracts should be given to that combination, and Gen. Fremont's response was, that his duty was to oppose all enemies of the Government, whether Southern traitors or Northern schemers.

Upon inquiry at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, I have ascertained positively that no orders, general or special, have yet been issued by Gen. McClellan relative to the fugitive slaves, so that all the reports and comments on that subject which have appeared in the papers are, to say the least, premature. Nothing has yet occurred requiring action on his part on that subject.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 18.—It was understood to-day that Gen. McClellan would arrive here to-morrow, on his way to review the army of the Upper Potomac.

On Saturday last a scouting party crossed the Potomac at the mouth of Seneca Creek, and penetrated the country in the vicinity of Leesburg. They saw three regiments of infantry drilling on the Leesburg Fair Grounds. These regiments—they were informed by a negro—were Mississippians, while a fourth regiment from that State had mutinied and disbanded.

Information has also been derived that there were other large bodies of rebels in that section, and if salt, coffee, &c., were not shortly received, general distress would ensue both to the army and families. The scouts saw not a living being, except the negroes in the country. The wheat had been harvested, but the corn fields were drying up. From the best information obtained, there is little doubt but Gen. Johnston's army, now apparently moving in detail opposite Washington towards this section, fully reaches, if it does not exceed the highest estimate given by rumor. Neither is it impossible that Johnston will endeavor to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of Monocacy, with a view of attempting to reach Frederick to protect the Legislature while they pass the ordinance of secession, trusting to the well known secession sentiment in Baltimore and the lower counties of Maryland to raise the standard of rebellion, and divide and weaken the Union army.

Either this movement or an abrupt abandonment of the whole line of the Potomac appears inevitable.

The Disaster to the 19th Illinois Regiment.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19th.—The 19th Illinois Regiment reached this city at 2 o'clock this morning, and marched to 5th street market-house, where a supper had been provided for them, and from thence to the Little Miami depot, where they took the cars for Camp Dennison.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the Orphan Asylum building, where they were placed in coffins and made ready for burial.

Many of the bodies are badly disfigured, but the greater portion seem to have come to their deaths from internal bruises received in the crash.

At 2 o'clock this P. M., the bodies will be taken to Spring Grove for burial.

A resolution was adopted in the City Council last night, that the Mayor issue a proclamation requesting the proprietors of stores in the streets through which the funeral procession will pass, to close the same during the hours of the funeral.

The remains of Capt. Howard will be sent this evening to Galena for interment, the Odd Fellows having taken charge of the body, to send it forward to his friends.

Arrests at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Early this morning the United States Marshal seized the office of the Louisville *Courier*, and arrested Ex-Governor Morehead, Reuben T. Durrett, one of the proprietors of the *Courier*, and Martin W. Barr, telegraphic news reporter of the New Orleans Associated Press, on charges of treason, or complicity with traitors. The prisoners were carried to Jeffersonville, Ind., and will be transferred to the custody of the Marshal of the Indiana District.

The transmission of telegraphic news southward has been interdicted, and the lines are still interrupted.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Liberals Victorious over the Clericals—An English Editor Arrested for Proposing a French and English Protectorate—His Editorial.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

By the kindness of police officer McWatters, of the Railroad and Steamboat squad, we are furnished with some interesting intelligence from the city of Mexico, in a private letter, dated August 20th.

The Liberal army under the control of the present (Juarez) administration, has at length succeeded in dispersing the ferocious army of brigands who are the hired defenders of the clerical party. We have no particulars of the Liberal triumph, but the rout of the Reactionists is said to be absolute and conclusive.

The writer of the letter encloses an editorial published on the 28th of August, in the *Extraordinary*—a sheet very properly denominated, as being the only paper in the English language printed in the City of Mexico—adding the comment that the government on the day succeeding, lodged the responsible editor in jail.

This editorial criticises the present condition of Mexican politics with a boldness which under the Miramon Government would have rendered its writer liable to death by the slowest and cruelest tortures of whose imagination the clerical mind is capable, and which even now is inexplicable, save on the ground that the editor is speaking under the sanction and ægis of Sir Charles Wyke, the British representative.

The article begins with a reference to the old apophthegm "Unstable as water thou shalt never excel," and applies it directly to the case of Mexico. To the instability of the national character it ascribes "a vast load of evils," further particularizing these evils as "poverty in the midst of boundless wealth," "insecurity of life and property," "annihilated credit," "decayed commerce," in fine "complete disorganization and demoralization."

It then quotes from a previous article in the same paper as follows:

"Every new revolution has been hailed by foreign creditors and foreign residents as a promise of better times, until the country has now had twenty-seven fundamental laws or constitutions in the space of forty years, and fifty-eight changes under these various laws and constitutions in the chief magistracy."

The writer adds, by way of deprecation, that the journal has hitherto avoided allusion to Mexican politics, save in so far as they might be complicated with British interests, but the present situation of the Republic is so "fraught with evil consequences" that, "even out of sympathy for Mexico itself," it becomes him "seriously to examine her condition and prospects."

The present government, he thinks, is well intentioned, but [illegible] that [illegible] with the material [illegible]; that the Federal makes specious promises and proclamations [illegible] laws [illegible] the sentence "[illegible]" (we have no men); that, in fact, Pius IX. expressed the truth when he said that Mexico was a beautiful country but one where everybody wished to command—nobody to obey; that all intelligent Mexicans admit this; that life, property and woman's chastity are notoriously unsafe under the present dynasty; and finally that this state of things is waxing more and intolerable.

The editorial then comes to its main object. "What then? What next? We pronounce boldly the remedy—foreign intervention.

"Not for an instant to despoil Mexico of one acre of her territory, nor to diminish one iota of her sovereignty, nor to be otherwise than Mexico for the Mexicans.

"Let the great powers of the world, considering the mineral riches of this country, its cotton-growing capacities, and its boundless field for commerce, throw over it their protection. Let the present liberal Constitution be guaranteed by them in all its integrity to the humblest Mexican citizen,—that freedom, the birthright of every man, subject to the laws solemnly enforced.

"This protection extended over a Mexican government, established by Mexico itself, would in no way detract from the dignity and sovereignty of the country. It would only be a temporary submission to nations grown old in the science of government, and who, leading in the van of civilization, could take by the hand a younger sister. And this proposition should come from Mexico itself, proposed by the magnates of the nation assembled in Congress, where the provisions, the guarantees, the duration, the expense, might be thoroughly discussed and arranged and commissioners named to solicit the boon, which, if France and England would admit, would be the salvation of Mexico."

It will be noticed that this editorial makes not the slightest reference to the United States as included in the proposed protectorate. The special Mexican correspondent of the London *Times*, from whom we quoted largely a few days ago, mentions Mr. Corwin as very likely to throw the influence of our country into such a scheme. This editor is, perhaps, under the influence of Wyke, a man supposed to be more ambitious than England.

The Organization of Volunteers.

The following is the order placing the details of further volunteering in the hands of the Governors of the several States. It was issued on Monday the 16th:

1. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies, in the loyal States, are, with their commanders, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized or re-organized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States, in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

II. Volunteer officers who have complied or may hereafter comply with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States by furnishing the regiments, batteries or independent companies to which these officers are attached.

III. The Governors of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the Adjutant General, Quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof, to be mustered into service, to aid in recruiting the regiment, and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers will be mustered into the service as directed in General Orders No. 61, current series from this date.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
GEO. L. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 19th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificates; but in [illegible] only a part of the amount subscribed is [illegible] time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will [illegible] for the payments made subsequently to [illegible] will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment; and on final payment like interest on the amount paid in subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit the original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

JULIUS WHITE,
United States Depositary.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS
GRAIN BAGS,
For Sale Low by
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
W. M. ROSS & CO.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE,
Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post Office Box 1697 Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brands, of vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—[illegible]
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam and [illegible], in pipes, [illegible], pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKYS—Malt, Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Burdeaux, Hock, [illegible].
OIL—[illegible] Bordeaux, [illegible], in cases and baskets.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber), tender by [illegible], [illegible] from the body, [illegible]; will not [illegible] or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 500 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 9 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in any case. References can be given of cases cured in this city of
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
30 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all [illegible] the only Truss on [illegible] by sending their [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Men's Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Fur Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mitts. Call Kid Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All good warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
are now receiving from their manufactories in
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
COOK STOVES,
Of various patterns.
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal, OFFICE STOVES for Hard or Soft Coal, BOX STOVES for all purposes.
Russia Iron Air-Tight Stoves.
Also, the Famous
RADIATOR HARD COAL BURNER,
AND
SANFORD'S GAS BURNING STOVE.
SANFORD'S PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS AND THE MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN, for warming with one fire a single room or a whole house.
Polished Steel Fire Irons.
FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS, &c., &c.
Planished and Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, wholesale and retail.
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☞ Call and examine our stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
MAMMOUTH HOUSEKEEPING EMPORIUM,
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IF YOU WANT A GOOD
GOLD PEN,
—GO TO—
TRELEAVEN'S
Gold Pen Manufactory,
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Every Pen of his make is of the finest quality, and warranted for one year. If the Pen selected do not suit, the purchaser has the privilege of exchanging. Gold Pens re-pointed at 150 Lake street, second floor.

FINE
GOLD PENS,
Direct from the manufacturer in New York.
Warranted to Please.
SEE OURS BEFORE YOU BUY.
DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING,
Printers and Stationers,
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UNITED STATES
TREASURY NOTES
WANTED,
By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker,
No. 9 Telegraph Building.

HOT AIR FURNACES.—The public are invited to call and examine our
NEW COAL AND GAS BURNING
FURNACE AND STOVE,
For Heating Churches, Stores, Halls and Dwellings,
Which we warrant superior to any in the market. We have also a large assortment of
NEW PATTERN COOK STOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
☞ All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order.
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] Lake street.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.
Chicago, September [illegible], 1861.
PROPOSALS.
The undersigned will receive Sealed Proposals until and including the [illegible] inst., for the Lease of the
GRAIN WAREHOUSE
Belonging to this Company, for one or two years from the [illegible] day of January next.
The form of Lease to be given and the conditions to be observed by the lessee, can be examined at this office.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which are not satisfactory.
General Superintendent G. & C. U. R.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,
105 South Water Street.

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[illegible] Hair Color and Restorative [illegible]

Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's [illegible] for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises [illegible]. Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will [illegible]. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. [illegible], General Agent [illegible] State street.

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ROOT & CADY'S
Piano Forte Instructor.

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[MO]RE NEW MUSIC.
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PRESS:—The Singing School,
FESTIVAL CHIMES,

[LAR]GEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN [Musical] Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
South Clark Street, Chicago.
THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

[OL]D SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
[OLD] SACHEM BITTERS
It is the finest and best
[TONIC] MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
[Invigorat]er and Regulator of the Blood
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
[TRY] IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FORTER, Wine and Liquor [dealer], 18 South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor,
New Haven, Conn.

[W]ININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
[A] DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
[for t]he Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

[K]NOW THYSELF!—Drs. Merrill & Miller, Physicians and Surgeons [illegible]

[FE]MALE DISEASES, &c.

Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

50 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., [Gunp]owder and Oolong, [illegible]
50 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COM[MON] [illegible]
[1]00 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, [illegible]
[1]00 CASES TOBACCO—The [illegible]
[illegible] REFINED SUGARS [illegible]

[illegible] MONEY
TO GRAIN [illegible] CASH
TELEGRAPH [illegible]
MONEY [illegible] CHICAGO [illegible]
FOR MO[NEY] [illegible]
ERNST [illegible]
MONEY T[O LOAN] [illegible]
LAND WARRANTS [illegible]

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AIKEN & N[ORTON] BANKERS [illegible] No. 1 [illegible]
ISETT & [illegible] BANKERS [illegible] Exchange [illegible]
J. YOUNG [SCAMMON] [illegible]
ILLINOIS SA[VINGS] [illegible]
DAVENPORT [illegible]
BANK [illegible] B. F. CA[RVER] [illegible]
BANK OF [illegible]

Educational.

CHICAGO [illegible]
F. G. B[illegible] English, French, [illegible]
DEARBORN [SEMINARY] [illegible]
A LIBERAL [illegible] MILITARY [illegible]

Co-Partnership.

DISSOLUTION [illegible]
COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]
DISSOLUTION [illegible]
DENSMO[RE] [illegible]
J. M. STINE [illegible] WHOLESALE [illegible] No. 37 Lake [illegible]

Stationery.

GO[LD PENS]
STATIONERY
No. 140 Lake [illegible]
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PRI[NTING]
BOOK [illegible]
OFFICE OF [illegible]
ACCOUNT [illegible]

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. Two GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 12 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to **ERNST PRUSSING,** Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 21 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 4487.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— **Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS,** 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; [illegible] W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of **FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,** from all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 23 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, in the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said bank. Dated this 8th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of the Misses Lane & Baker's School for young ladies, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1861, at their rooms, No. 218 Wabash Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies Nos. 121-123 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 9th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the institution.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue. **Z. GROVER, Principal.** The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL. and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 19th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses. The finest school buildings in the West, (cost $100,000,) ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, CORNET BAND, and FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States Army. Students from 8 to 21 years. Terms—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights washing and tuition in all departments. Excellent accommodations for 50 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership formed February 1st, 1860, between the undersigned, D. B. Cooke and E. B. Myers, doing business under the firm name of D. B. Cooke & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; the said D. B. Cooke having sold and assigned all his interest in said firm to E. B. Myers, who will settle all the business of said firm. Chicago, Aug. 31st, 1861. D. B. COOKE, E. B. MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of **DENSMORE & RICE,** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the late firm. E. W. DENSMORE, BYRON RICE. Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. Chicago, August 1st, 1861. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the **WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS** At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Stationery, &c.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR **BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING** And every article required in the **OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.** **ACCOUNT BOOKS,** For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding. And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. **F. MUNSON,** MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

THE LAST CONGRESS.

How the War Measures of the President Now Appear.

LETTER FROM SENATOR GRIMES OF IOWA.

The "Peace men," by them we mean the cured secessionists in Iowa, are harping upon the neglect of Congress to endorse the act of the President upon the meeting of this body. Senator Grimes in a letter to a friend knocks the sand from under them thus:

BURLINGTON, Sept. 12th 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 13th inst., in which you say: "Ever since Breckinridge made his treasonable speeches in the United States Senate, it is being constantly reiterated that President Lincoln has violated the Constitution, and, as evidence of the fact, it is asserted that the Senate refused to ratify his acts;" and in which you ask me "to state whether the charge that Congress did refuse to sustain the acts of the President, is true, or not," has come duly to hand.

By referring to the "Acts and resolutions passed at the 1st Session of the 37th Congress, page 69, & 3d of Act No. 58, a copy of which I send you, you will observe that it is enacted: "that all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States."

This section ratifies and confirms to the fullest possible extent, all the acts of the President that needed or that were susceptible of ratification, and was adopted by the vote of every Republican and loyal Democratic member of the Senate present. So far as I am informed and believe, it was all the confirmation of the acts of the President that he either expected or desired.

I know it is urged by some, but mostly, if not entirely, by those who are opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the present war, that it was also necessary to confirm the acts of the President, suspending, in some cases, the writ of *habeas corpus*. It must be apparent, I think, to every one who will reflect upon the subject, that to have attempted such confirmation would be to inferentially admit that, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, the President had no power to suspend the operation of that writ without Congressional authority. Very few, if any loyal members of Congress were willing to admit that. They did not doubt but that he had complete power in the premises, and they chose to leave him to exercise his authority under the Constitution according to his own judgment and as the exigencies of the country might require. They did not believe that his acts in this regard needed confirmation, and therefore confined their ratification and approval to such acts as required legal enactments for their basis, and in the initiation of which they had been anticipated by him.

There may be some who honestly believe that the Senate refused to support the President because of their failure to pass certain resolutions presented by Mr. Wilson of Mass. The facts in regard to those resolutions were these: They were introduced at an early day in the session, and were put aside from day to day to make room for what was considered more important business, until just at the close of the session, when they had reached that stage in parliamentary proceedings when it was impossible to amend them without unanimous consent, and that could not be obtained. The objection urged by some gentlemen against them as they stood without amendment, was that they were improperly drawn, inasmuch as the phraseology was in the past tense, and declared that the acts of the President *were* legal and valid; whereas, as they insisted, they ought to have declared that those acts *should be* legal and valid as though done under the sanction of law. It was a question of grammatical construction. This, if my memory serves me correctly, was the position of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, whose action has been much criticised in this State as well as elsewhere. He declared his willingness, nay his anxiety, to justify and approve the acts of the President, but he was unwilling to say that those acts were legal at the time they were performed. Although not agreeing with him in his construction of the phraseology of the resolutions, it is due to him to say that no man in America was more anxious than he to give to the Administration honest, hearty and patriotic support, and when the legalization of its proceedings was put in what he believed to be proper language, he cordially sustained it.

It was simply on account of this objection in the minds of a few Senators, that the resolutions which it was impossible to amend, were dropped and the substance of them incorporated into a law.

Be assured, my dear sir, that all these charges of a refusal to support the Administration by Republican and loyal Democratic Senators are devices of the enemy, and should only serve to make the path of duty more plain before us. That duty, it seems to me is obvious. We should enthusiastically rally to the support of the noble and true men who were nominated by the Convention held at Des Moines on the 31st day of July last. They are the representatives of the Government in this crisis. A vote for them will be a vote in support of the Administration, in favor of the integrity of the Government, and for peace through victory. Let us give to Gov. Kirkwood, who, in the last six months has done more hard work, incurred greater responsibilities, and has been more causelessly abused than all the Governors that Iowa ever had, that cheering, sweeping majority that his patriotism, his integrity of purpose, and his devotion to the true interests of the State so justly merit.

I am very truly, your ob't serv't,
JAMES W. GRIMES.

A. C. BARNES, Esq., Albia, Monroe County, Iowa.

A Defence of Gen. Hurlbut.

The Belvidere *Standard* published at the residence of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, publishes a defence of Gen. Hurlbut, from facts obtained "in the course of a long interview." Inasmuch as we have published nothing derogatory from Gen. Hurlbut's military acquirements and achievements, we are not called upon to print that part of the *Standard's* vindication. The charge of drunkenness is met as follows:

On the morning before the notice from Col. Williams at Shelbina was received, Gen. H., who had been suffering from a bruised ankle, caused by the horse of one of his staff crowding violently against him, twisting his ankle and jamming it severely with the stirrup, was attacked by a severe dysentery, which he endeavored to check, and did, by oft repeated doses of laudanum. When he was at Hudson he was undoubtedly very sick, and in much pain; but he contends that no man can establish the fact that he was drunk. His orders showed that his mind was clear, and his judgment good. At this very time, when he is charged with being drunk, he wrote a letter to his wife, which she duly received, in which the facts up to that time are given clearly. The story that Col. Williams arrested him is entirely false. Gen. H. has not been made aware yet as to the nature of the charges, as Gen. Pope served his papers without a word of explanation, and Gen. H. left for St. Louis on a cattle train alone, Pope not having the courtesy to tender him a guard.

The Sentence on Lieut. Aubuchon.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Mo., September 16, 1861.

General Order No. 13.]

I. Before the Military Commission which convened at the St. Louis Arsenal, on the 5th inst., pursuant to Special No. 115, current series, from these Headquarters, was tried:

Joseph Aubuchon; Charge: Treason against the Government of the United States.

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that Joseph Aubuchon, of the town of Ironton, Iron county, State of Missouri, did assume an attitude of open rebellion against the Federal Government, by taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutenant in the rebel army, within the limits proper of the State of Missouri, from and after about the 20th day of August, 1861."

FINDING AND SENTENCE: The Commission finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification "*Guilty*," except the words "*By taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutenant in the rebel army.*"

Of the charge "*Guilty*," and does therefore sentence him, *Joseph Aubuchon*, "*To be confined at hard labor during the existing war, and to have his property confiscated.*"

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Commission are approved.

On the recommendation of the members of the Commission, and in consideration of the fact that the offense charged occurred previous to the proclamation by the Commanding General of the Department, the sentence against Joseph Aubuchon is remitted, he will be released from confinement and permitted to return to his home.

By order of Major General FREMONT.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Grave of Ellsworth.

At the recent meeting of the State Sunday School Convention, at Binghamton in New York, Mr. G. P. Disosway, of Staten Island, gave an interesting account of a visit to the grave of Colonel Ellsworth at the little village of Mechanicsville, between Troy and Saratoga. He said:

"He was on the way to Saratoga Springs, and stopped at night at the village. Early in the morning he awoke, and on a neighboring hill, directly opposite his bedroom window, he saw a large flag-staff, and a man in his shirt sleeves hoisting the stars and stripes. At the foot of the staff was a newly made grave. On inquiry he was told it covered the remains of the gallant young Colonel Ellsworth. The surprise was great and agreeable, and determined him to stay a day in the vicinity. By the favor of a lady friend he was afterwards introduced to the parents of the young soldier, and he spent a most delightful time in listening to the recital of their treasured memories of their Elmer. A pocket Bible was shown to the visitor, which was returned, with his cap and sword and military coat, from the scene of his untimely death. This little marker was placed at the 17th chapter of St. John, and the mother said, weeping, that she believed it was the last chapter Elmer had ever read in this world. From the conversation the speaker gathered that the young hero was a most remarkable example of the deepest filial devotion. His parents were the dearest objects of his care, and the constant recipients of his tender and loving attentions. The speaker related several little incidents, which, though trivial in themselves, gave him a high idea of the noble character of his subject, and of the affection he bore his parents. But most of all a letter, written by Ellsworth to his parents on the evening before his death, of a [illegible] character, touched his heart and moved his [illegible] and experience. The speaker obtained a copy of this letter, and read it to his hearers, who he had pledged himself not to allow it to get into print. [illegible] withheld from the public until it shall appear in a memoir of the deceased Colonel, which, we believe, is now in the course of preparation."

Illinois Military Items.

[From the Springfield Journal, 18th.]

NUMBERS OF REGIMENTS.—The following regiments have been assigned numbers since our last report:

[illegible]..........Col. Chas. E. Adams.
[illegible]..........Col. John A. Davis.
[illegible]..........Col. John Bryner.
[illegible]..........Col. I. N. Haynie.
[illegible]..........Wm. Morrison.
[illegible]..........M. M. Bane.

2D CAVALRY.—Col. Noble's regiment, the Second Cavalry, have left Carbondale, and are now stationed at DuQuoin, where there is better water and more ample facilities for drilling.

ARRIVALS AT CAMP BUTLER.—Four companies, two of infantry, Capt. Jonathan Moore's and Capt. Dinzler's, both from St. Clair county, and two of artillery, Capt. Joseph Kellam's, from Quincy, and Capt. Charles J. Stolbrand's, from DeKalb, arrived yesterday at Camp Butler.

There are now in the camp 5,636 men—3,669 being infantry, and 1,967 cavalry.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—The 33d regiment, Col. Hovey, has received marching orders, and will leave to-day for Washington.

INSTRUCTORS AT CAMP.—The following are the Instructors of Infantry now employed at Camp Butler, each holding the rank of Lieutenant:

Anthony Bruhe, Wm. H. Heath, Wm. H. Hayden, Albert L. Ide, —— Stafford, Frank P. Miller, Chas. During, John R. Floyd, and Francis N. Marion. Col. W. W. McChesney, Chief Instructor, has gone to Rock Island to superintend an encampment being formed at that place.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.—This body is now in session in Springfield, Dr. Green, of Salem, having been appointed to fill Dr. Davis's place, who is on duty with the regiment to which he is attached.

We understand that the board has already passed more Surgeons and Assistants than there will be room for in Illinois regiments; and that hereafter no application will be filed, unless the candidate has been at least six years in the *regular* practice of medicine. The board will positively conclude its labors this week.

Important Fact About Compromises.

The Crawford *Bulletin*, a Democratic paper in Southern Illinois, makes the following important disclosures:

"We are informed by a gentleman just from the Ninth Congressional District, that there has been a complete revolution among the people on the war question. Hon. John A. Logan, Congressman from that District, has been appointed Colonel, and has his regiment about ready to take the field. Many who a few days ago were of the compromise stamp, are now enthusiastic for the war. Logan declares that he and other compromising men in Congress met in a secret conclave and determined to make a last effort. They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the Confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government."

This throws light upon an important point, namely: why May, the Baltimore Congressman, went to Richmond just before the meeting of the special session of Congress. The above revelation makes it all clear.

Late Washington News.

Seventy five clerks have been discharged from the Patent Office, owing to a want of sufficient business to justify their employment. By this and the reduction of salaries, the annual expenses of the Office have been reduced nearly $100,000.

F. W. Walker, who was stabbed by a rebel on Saturday last, was still alive on Monday, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Stampede of Negroes.

There was a stampede of negroes, 14 in number, men, women and children, in the neighborhood of Lewinsville to-day. They came to our lines seeking protection, saying they were to have been sent to Manassas this morning. Gen. Smith sent them to Washington. They belonged to the estate of the late Commodore Jones. They stated that they left at their home only a daughter of the Commodore, her mother having departed some time ago for Manassas Junction.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.—We are reliably informed that Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Hunter, with rank of Colonel.

Mr. Arnold was at Bull Run, and acted there as volunteer aid to Gen. Hunter. He is reported in the dispatches as having rendered efficient aid.—*Illinois State Journal*, 17th.

☞ Mr. Pettibone, Treasurer of the Niagara Falls Paper Mill Company, states that that company furnishes the New York *Tribune* with about 800 reams of paper per week, and that about 500 reams are procured weekly from other sources, so that the aggregate number of sheets printed weekly in the *Tribune* establishment is about 675,000, which at two impressions for each paper, would be 1,350,000 or over 70,000,000 impressions per year.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE COMING.—Collector Barney has received a dispatch from Secretary Seward, informing him that Prince de Joinville is a passenger on the steamer Africa, now due at this port. The Prince is accompanied by his son, whom he designs, with the permission of the Government, to place in the United States Naval School at Newport.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Grafton *Virginian* is informed that Ali Haymond, the traitor, who voted in the Richmond Convention against secession, and changed his vote after his father had received a commission in the rebel army, and ever since has been engaged in rebel work, now asks the privilege to return to his home in Fairmont.

RATHER SURPRISED.—Some workmen who were unloading a cargo of hides from a vessel at one of the Boston wharves the other day, were rather surprised to encounter a boa constrictor curled up in one of the skins. The consternation of the workmen was very amusing, but the snake being in a torpid state, was easily captured without injury to anybody.

DEATH OF R. C. SLOO.—The Mt. Vernon *Guardian* says that Lieut. R. C. Sloo, of the First Missouri regiment, died on the march to Rolla, of typhoid fever. He is the same Sloo who was tried at Shawneetown a few years ago, for the murder of John C. Hall, clerk of the Gallatin Circuit Court.—*State Journal.*

THE BARRON FAMILY.—There were two Barrons in the revolution—Commodore James Barron and Capt. Richard Barron—both in the Virginia navy. James had two sons, Samuel and James. The latter, late of the United States navy, was the one who killed Decatur. It is his son, Samuel Barron, who was captured at Fort Hatteras.

TO BE HUNG.—A Dr. Patterson is to be hung in a few days in Massachusetts for the murder of a young girl whom he had ruined. Great efforts have been made to procure a change of sentence, but the Governor refuses to interfere.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after THURSDAY, Aug. 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—[illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known brand [illegible] G. H. MCCORMICK & CO.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS, [illegible]

BURRECK'S PALM, FAMILY AND SHAVING SOAPS.—The trade supplied at [illegible] MITCHELL & ZAHM, Agents, 77 Kinzie street, corner Franklin.

Wholesale Dealers.

THE LARGEST Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, IS THAT OF WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago, ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at **EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.** **The Latest Paris Novelties in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES,** Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston.

Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in the market.

Brown Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case, AT LOW PRICES, FOR NET CASH ONLY. ☞ Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock. WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF **SEASONABLE GOODS,** MAKING THEIR STOCK **UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.** Buyers are invited to Examine. **BOWEN BROTHERS,** Jobbers, Dry Goods Grockers, &c.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS AND SHOES** We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, **Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,** corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED **STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES** in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close **CASH BUYERS** We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83 South Water Street...81 & 83 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR **MEN'S WEAR,** To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD BENEDICT & CO.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon **CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,** so far as they can be effected by **Low Prices.** We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of **Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,** Unsurpassed in **FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.** These are times for *actions rather than Words.* [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF **HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE** 62........LAKE STREET........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
[illegible] " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 t ns PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
60 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,200 doz. AXES,
1,250 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
50 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18....LAKE STREET....16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of **GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c. &c.** G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861............A Card............1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, Jobbers of **HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.** 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. ☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **BOOTS AND SHOES.** 30........LAKE STREET........30 [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have in store at **No. 37 Lake Street,** [illegible] for CASH. G. W. LEE & CO.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70 PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR **FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES** *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT **FOR CITY TRADE.** ☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. **E. G. L. FAXON,** 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF *PAPER HANGINGS,* AND General House Painters. 87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN **PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,** House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Or Money Refunded. No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now **GREATLY IMPROVED,** And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UP-STAIRS, 135 Lake street. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

NEW IMPROVEMENT. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company by great improvement of their own just invented and patented, have **IMMENSELY IMPROVED** upon the best lock stitch machines heretofore in use, and now offer to the public their **Improved Lock Stitch Machines** Making a stitch **ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES,** And their celebrated improved noiseless **GROVER & BAKER STITCH MACHINE** in equal varieties and at the same price. Purchasers can try both machines and make their own selections. All persons interested in Sewing Machines generally are invited to call and examine. Salesroom 115 Lake street. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY GOODS BLUE CLOTH *Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings,* FOR SALE BY **BOWEN BROTHERS** 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS J. & A. HERZOG Manufacturers and Jobbers of **HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS** 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!— BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Uniform Shirts and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 30 Clark st. (up-stairs.) Country orders please address Box 848 Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE *PRACTICAL PLUMBER,* And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. **TO THE TRADE:** The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. McGregor and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN **WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.** SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. **223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.**

Tobacco

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago, are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated brands of Tobacco at manufacturers' prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand. [illegible]

Eye and Ear

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79.........South Clark Street.........79 [illegible] Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc. etc. constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted to suit. [illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to **109 Randolph Street,** Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. [illegible] **PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES** [illegible]

Bags.

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, [illegible] **BAGS AND SACKS** Of every description Constantly on hand [illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF **Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS,** 28 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 217 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 12 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **Bags of every Description.** Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Also Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Corn Salt, Coal, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order (70 styles.) HAM SACKS—Every size and kind. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Insurance.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, By Prime A No. 1 Insurance IN THE **PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y OF HARTFORD.** THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX Are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount equalized to the benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a **WELL TRIED CORPORATION.**

[illegible]	OHIO	[illegible]
[illegible]	INDIANA	[illegible]
[illegible]	ILLINOIS	[illegible]
[illegible]	MICHIGAN	[illegible]
[illegible]	WISCONSIN	[illegible]
[illegible]	IOWA	[illegible]
[illegible]	MINNESOTA	[illegible]
[illegible]	NEBRASKA	[illegible]
[illegible]	KANSAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	KENTUCKY	[illegible]
[illegible]	TENNESSEE	[illegible]
[illegible]	MISSISSIPPI	[illegible]
[illegible]	MISSOURI	[illegible]
[illegible]	ARKANSAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	TEXAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	ALABAMA	[illegible]

Insurances effected, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by **HUBBARD & HUNT,** RESIDENT AGENTS, Chicago. Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. H. H. & M. MAGILL, General Agents.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the **RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,** Can receive the Interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago. A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott has returned, with renewed health, and a determination to merit the friendship and confidence of all who may entrust the care of their teeth to his skill and experience. Office, 131 Lake Street.

J. C. FULLER, DENTIST, 85 CLARK STREET Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102 WASHINGTON STREET...102 P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid **VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,** Warranted to be the best in use. **HOSE AND PACKING,** OF ALL SIZES. **LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER,** And all kinds of **RUBBER GOODS.** JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 123 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these **CELEBRATED BELLS** At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to **TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,** Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Miscellaneous

HUNT'S AXES.—The **DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY** Of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their **AXES AND TOOLS.** The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold **At Reduced Prices for Cash.** Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—Mather & Co.'s Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of **PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.** Office and Factory 123 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the Choicest brands of **WINTER WHEAT FLOUR** Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers. PARKER, RAYMOND & MILLER, 76 South Water street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colts, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, [illegible] and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. ☞ Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 125 Lake street.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. Wm. Tuttleny, 104 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and cleans all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Dyes Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2609.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT, Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & MOREY, 8 Board of Trade Building.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, Vault Doors and Bank Locks. FAY & HOLMES, 23 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents for the Northwest.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—200 tons Anchor Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated M'Conal Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 112 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] ☞ Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,) **FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,** All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (432 miles,) without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. *BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.* FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS [illegible] L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST RAILWAY, For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, [illegible] On and after Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, trains will leave via: [illegible] G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. LOWEST FARE And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 8:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT..........$[illegible]
Fare to FREEPORT..........$[illegible]
Fare to GALENA..........$[illegible]
Fare to DUBUQUE..........$[illegible]

Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit..........1 hour [illegible] minutes. Chicago to Freeport..........[illegible] minutes. [illegible] W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. [illegible] JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. [illegible] & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES ROSS, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anna Phillips.—Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna Phillips, defendant above named, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June [illegible] 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage, [illegible] WILLIAM D. SCOTT, by E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact. BLODGETT & WINSTON, Attorneys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note bearing date the 8th day of March, A. D. [illegible] F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee. Chicago, July 29th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to file the same for adjudication [illegible] NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator. Chicago, June 29 1861.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—[illegible] GOTTLIEB MATHAFELD, ANDREW WOLTZ. Chicago, August 7th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—[illegible] MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. [illegible]

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, [illegible] TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of bookkeeper wanting a situation.

SHARP SHOOTERS FOR WASHINGTON.—Capt. W. Alexander's Sharp Shooters from Madison, Wisconsin, are to pass through this city to-day, en route for the Potomac.

THE WISCONSIN [illegible] REGIMENT.—This fine regiment leaves Madison to-morrow morning, and will reach this city to-morrow evening, to go forward to Washington by P. F. W. & C. R. R.

ARTILLERY RECRUITS.—Twenty-five fine looking men arrived here yesterday morning by the Michigan Central Railroad, and joined Capt. Busteed's Battery of Artillery, encamped in the Wigwam.

BRIGADE-SURGEON SIM.—We learn that Dr. Sim, of this city, who has been Surgeon at Cairo, has received the appointment of Surgeon to Gen. Sickles' New York Brigade, on the Potomac.

DEPARTURE OF THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—The first regiment of the Douglas Brigade, Col. Webb commanding, will leave the camp at 2 P. M. to-day and march through the city to take the cars at the Illinois Central Depot for St. Louis, at 4½ P. M.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Willard & Kean, Bankers, have removed from their temporary office at 57 Clark street to No. 8 Clark street, between Lake and South Water streets, where they will be happy to see their old customers and all that may find it for their interest to do business with them. See their card.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—By a mistake we much regret we failed to do justice to the appearance of the Ellsworth Zouaves Capt. Brand, in their dress parade of Wednesday. They are a splendid corps, well armed, and finely drilled. We shall do them better justice in a day or two.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Sullivan assault case was finished yesterday in the Circuit Court, the jury finding the prisoner guilty and fixing his sentence at one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The case of Patrick Mullens, indicted for murder, is now in hearing.

A MILWAUKEE CAVALRY COMPANY FOR ST LOUIS.—Yesterday a fine looking company of Germans, enlisted in Milwaukee, as cavalry, by Capt. Von Deutch, came here by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and passed through the city on their way to St. Louis, leaving on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad at 4 P. M. While here, our fellow citizen, Mr. Best, attended to their physical wants in his "best" manner.

PERSONAL.—Hon. W. B. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Capt. D. C. McLean, U. S. A., Capt. S. G. Rogles, U. S. A., Capt. D. B. Dobbins and lady, Buffalo, Allen Butler, General Agent N. Y. Central Railroad, E. Clark, Esq., Iowa City, C. G. Martin and family, St Louis, Miss Martin, Milwaukee, B. Murdock, Esq, New York, G. Hook and lady, New York, Mr. Bartelle, New Bedford, are stopping at the Tremont House.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—There will be a Sabbath School and Congregational excursion and picnic of the Second Presbyterian Church, to Lake Forest, to-morrow, Saturday, Sept. 21st. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8:45 a. m. Tickets fifty cents—children half price. Should the weather prove stormy the excursion will be postponed until the following Saturday. Peter Page, Dr. Maydock, and T. B. Carter are the Committee.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.—In addition to the Fremont Rifle Regiment which went forward yesterday and the Douglas Brigade to go to-day, a full regiment from Peoria, the 47th, and another from Camp Butler near Springfield went to St. Louis over the St. L., A. & C. R. R. yesterday. The Fox River Regiment, Col. Greusel's regiment, goes forward from Aurora on Monday for the same destination. This will give five finely equipped Illinois regiments to Fremont in the space of less than a week.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS GOING EAST.—The route via the New York and Erie Railroad to New York, Boston and other New England cities is an all rail route, and the fare is just as cheap as by the rail and water routes advertised at $21 50 to New York. Passengers will do well, therefore, to bear this fact in mind when purchasing tickets. The time is of course considerably less by the all rail line, via the New York and Erie Railroad, than by any other route having one hundred and fifty miles of river navigation.

BASKET PIC NIC.—The Sabbath schools Trinity and Ascension churches with their friends will enjoy themselves on to-morrow Saturday (Sept. 21) by a trip to Harlem and Hasse's charming grounds. Tickets 30 cents for adults and 15 cents for children to be had at Wright's 83 Clark street, or at Morris & Co's Fur store 107 Randolph street. Cars leave the Wells street depot at 9.45 a. m. Should the day prove unfavorable the excursion will be postponed until the following Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the mercury got high, and gave our citizens a sweltering day for the season. Linen suits came out, and the man with the white hat was about with a good degree of confidence. At night-fall a series of fine showers passed over the city, accompanied by severe lightning and thunder, which struck in several places about town. About seven o'clock the brick block, No. 130 Madison street, was struck, and a portion of the cornice was knocked off. The Alliance House, of Thos. Kelly, on Canal street, opposite the West side Union depot, was struck, about the same hour, the fluid passing down the rear wall shattering a door, and shocking the family, one or two of whom were knocked down, but none of them were seriously injured.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Seldom has more mirth been witnessed at the theatre than during the present week by the irresistible actions of the Dutch comedian, Mr. Glenn, and the very clever personations of Miss Addie Proctor. Glenn has opened a new school of comedy, which must prove profitable to him and entertaining to the public. His delineations are natural, not overdone, and keep the audience in a continual laugh. His benefit is announced for this evening, and three excellent pieces presented. See advertisement in another column. His "Dutch Richard" will be a feast for the lovers of fun. Large audiences have witnessed their representations during the week, and the theatre will undoubtedly be crowded to-night, for Glenn has already become a favorite, and proved himself an "institution." He will soon appear as "Rip Van Winkle."

Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry.

The most rapid preparations are making at Col. Farnsworth's Camp at St. Charles for the movement of the regiment to Washington next week, when they will pass through this city. For their transportation one hundred and twenty-five cars will be required. They go East by the Michigan Southern from this city.

The National Loan.

The second day since the opening of the books of the National Loan in this city gave the following result, as shown by Mr. Haven's books at the Custom House:

Munger & Armour	$10,000
E. H. Fishburn	100
Edward N. Edwards	100
[illegible] Spencer Barnes	100
[illegible] Volts	50
[illegible] Ralph N. Isham	300
Albert S. Baldwin	500
[illegible]	500
James Duguid	400
George Gardner	200
Solomon Sturges & Sons	100,000
Mrs. Charlotte Verjohl	500
David J. Lake	500
Mrs. Mary A. Lake	500
Total	$113,150

Benefit for the Gale Sisters.

Mr. McVicker has conceived the laudable design of giving a benefit at the theatre, early next week, for Mrs. Gale and the surviving sister, of the Philadelphia tragedy. The two sisters who were so long the favorites of our community at McVicker's have died a horrible death. Mrs. Gale, the mother, had recently brought the two other sisters from Europe to make their début on the American stage. All but one have been burned to death [illegible], and it is doubtful if that one recovers. She is left almost penniless in her terrible widowhood. Let those who were so often entertained by the graceful and amiable [illegible] at our theatre, remember this sorrowing mother and her [illegible] sister. Let those who [illegible] or distressed [illegible] this benefit [illegible].

THE FREMONT RIFLE REGIMENT.

THEIR DEPARTURE FOR MISSOURI.

Presentation of a Banner of Colors by the Board of Trade.

This fine regiment left us for Missouri, the seat of war, yesterday afternoon. They broke up their encampment at Wright's Grove at 12 o'clock at noon, and passed up South Water street to the Board of Trade building, where they arrived at half-past one, and halted to receive the banner prepared for them. An immense concourse of people had assembled, although their arrival was half an hour earlier than anticipated, but Col. White is not the man to be behind time.

The regiment are finely equipped with an uniform of army blue and accoutrements of the best description. They are to be armed with the Belgian Rifle. The regiment is made up as follows:

Colonel—Julius White.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. S. Barnes.
Major—Charles Black.
Quartermaster—J. H. Peck.
Adjutant—Aaron Nieman.
Chaplain—Rev. Edward Anderson.
Surgeon Acting—Dr. Humeston.
Commissary—C. D. Baker.
Acting Sergeant Major—— Hartly.
Fife-Major—— Ruby.
Hospital Steward—Dr. J. Murphy.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—— Kelly.

COMPANY A—Manierre Rifles, of Chicago, 90 men. Capt. Jona W. Lambier; 1st Lieut. Blodgett; 2d Lieut. Megill.
COMPANY B—Rock Island Rifles, 101 men. Captain Gordon; 1st Lieut. Curtis; 2d Lieut. Harris.
COMPANY C—Lafayette Rifles, Lake county. Captain Dickinson; 1st Lieut. Jackson; 2d Lieut. Jones.
COMPANY D—Turner Rifles, Chicago, 104 men. Captain Frisbee; 1st Lieut. Bell; 2d Lieut. Anderson.
COMPANY E—Lake County Guards, Lake county, 90 men. Captain Payne; 1st Lieut. Payne; 2d Lieut. Morse.
COMPANY F—Lake County Rifles, 101 men. Captain E. B. Messer; 1st Lieut. Greene; 2d Lieut. Fairman.
COMPANY G—Audubon Rifles, of Belvidere, Boone county, 101 men. Captain Kennicott; 1st Lieut. Abbey; 2d Lieut. Dodge.
COMPANY H—Moline Guards, Moline, Rock Island county, 88 men. Captain Frick; 1st Lieut. Walford; 2d Lieut. ——.
COMPANY I—Vermillion Zouaves, Danville, 80 men. Captain Rust; 1st Lieut. Powers; 2d Lieut. Day.
COMPANY K—Mendota Rifles, Mendota, 90 men. Captain Black; 1st Lieut. Fishian; 2d Lieut. Bardy.

The banner bore upon one side a life-like portrait of Major-General Fremont, and on the other scenes illustrative of the deeds of their General. One of the scenes represented Gen. Fremont, with his four followers, crossing the snow-capped hights, and the other scene represents Gen. Fremont planting the stars and stripes upon the hights of the Rocky Mountains.

The banner was painted by Healy, and in its execution is in every way worthy of that gifted artist. No expense was spared by the donors in making the gift in every way worthy of the recipients.

Col. White commanded attention, when the ceremony of presentation proceeded by Stephen Clary, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, with the following appropriate remarks:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT CLARY.

COL. WHITE: In behalf of some party of your friends, members of the Board of Trade, I present you with this banner as a token of our regard for you as a man, and our confidence in you and the officers and soldiers of your command, the Fremont Rifle Regiment, that you are in every way worthy of the gift.

Will you accept it as a slight manifestation of our interest in you and your regiment. I have the pleasure to introduce to you and to your regiment J. C. Wright, Esq., of the Board of Trade, who will address you in behalf of the donors of this banner.

REMARKS OF J. C. WRIGHT, ESQ.

COL. WHITE—OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FREMONT RIFLES:

I have been requested by your friends, the donors of this banner, to address you upon this occasion. Sir, that I have this privilege upon such an occasion, is the proudest act of my life. A few months ago your friends were filled with joy by the appointment you received as Collector of our Port, to take charge of the commercial interests of this, by far the most important ports in the vastness of its commerce, on the whole line of the lakes. We well knew it was an honor richly deserved and fitly bestowed. We rejoiced that one of our own number, familiar with our business, "honest and capable," was to fill that important position.

We were not astonished, knowing your energetic character and patriotic impulses, when we learned a few weeks since that you had determined, with the consent of the Government, to leave the duties of your office in competent hands, to go forth to fight the battles of your country.

You, sir, have for many years been a member of our Board; you, sir, are one of us; you go out from us; we know you well; we claim you as an immediate representative upon the field of strife. We have presented to you this banner to show you the interest which we feel in you, your officers, and the soldiers under your command, and the holy cause which you go forth to maintain.

Soldiers, that banner has upon one side the portrait of your General—John C. Fremont, whose name you have honored in adopting it as your own. He now stands foremost among the illustrious defenders of our Government against this infamous and wicked rebellion. He has fully comprehended it in all its wickedness and power, and proclaimed the fate of traitors.

It is a proud name; a name which you are worthy to bear; a name which you will never dishonor. Upon the other side the artist has sketched scenes representing those deeds which of themselves rendered the name of Fremont illustrious in the history of our country. You behold him leading his four followers through the deep snows of the Rocky Mountains, with death threatening them at every step. With the heart of a true soldier he quailed not in that hour of peril, fatigue and want. Again he is represented as planting the Stars and Stripes, the glorious flag under which you will fight, upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains—now included within a territory recently organized, which will ere long become another star in the galaxy of that flag. Yes the flag is upon the banner with all the stars of our glorious Union—now sought by traitor hands to be trampled in the dust.

Soldiers, to you and your beloved and gallant commander we have entrusted the keeping of this banner and the honor of that flag. Wherever you go, our hearts will follow. The eyes of the donors—of our wives and our children, of your wives and your children and friends will be upon you, and for aye will follow you. You go to no pleasant pastime, but to endure a soldier's life, to meet the perils of the field of honor and of strife. We do not expect you all to return.

Doubtless some of your number will fall upon the field of battle. We expect you to fight. We earnestly desire that you may. We know that you will. Yes, we now look upon some, perhaps many of you, for the last time. But the grave hath no terrors for the Patriot Soldier, who loves his God and falls in defense of his country.

You will meet a desperate foe, who with fierceness and madness now strives to destroy a mild, beneficent Government, which has never oppressed the most insignificant citizen—a foe with a halter about his neck and a traitor's, pirate's grave yawning before him. He will fight, fight with desperation. You "strike for your altars and your fires," for the Government which protects you, for the loved ones you leave behind you, for the flag which you love, for civil and religious liberty, without which life has no charms to the Freeman, and in the name of that God who now beholds you, and whom we love and adore.

When the strife shall be over and our Government finally re-established, over every star in that banner we shall hope to greet the return of the Fremont Rifles, with your Commander and his Staff. We shall rejoice over your victories and weep over the fallen. But let no act of insubordination or cowardice, no outrage upon the person or property of the weak and dependent disgrace you or our gift.

Bring back that banner with you. It may be torn and tattered, but bring it back; it may be soiled with the smoke of battle, but bring it back; it may be bloodstained and pierced with rebel bullets, but bring it back; it may perchance be trailed in the dust, but we command you to bring it back—bring it back.

To you, gallant Colonel, I cannot express the feelings with which we part. We may now be looking upon you for the last time. If it be God's will that we weep over your grave, we know that we shall have no act to regret.

May God restore you to us with your staff and command, in the fullness of health and crowned with victory and with honor—when we shall welcome you to yon Hall where we have so often mingled together.

The above is but a brief sketch of the address which was greeted with immense applause.

Col. White responded—with deep feeling and emotion.

COL. WHITE'S REMARKS.

FRIENDS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MR. WRIGHT:—I can truly say that this is the proudest day of my life. In the name of my regiment I thank you for your kind expressions and your beautiful gift. I have been many years a member of this Board of Trade. I have met with the Board when but ten members were present, and it was a struggle to maintain its existence. You are now one of the strongest and noblest bodies of men on earth; and have exhibited your patriotism since the commencement of this war in a manner that does you the highest honor.

This beautiful banner, soldiers, is but a slight matter compared with what these gentlemen have done. They have poured out their money like water to sustain the Government and put down this infamous rebellion.

Soldiers look upon this banner. It has the number of our regiment and the portrait of your noble General who will command you. It reminds you of his heroic act, when he nursed and cared for his men amid the snows of the Rocky Mountains, and when he planted our flag there. It is a precious gift and we will protect it.

Yes, Sir, we will bring it back. It may be tattered and torn and bullet-riddled; it may be soiled with blood; but if a man of this regiment returns, he will bring back this banner.

And now, Sir, I give you my hand to bid you farewell, and through you the members of your Board, who have honored me, and the soldiers under me, with your confidence, and made us the recipients of this banner, and entrusted us with its protection. We may never meet again; if we do not, be assured we will not dishonor you or your gifts. Farewell.

Col. White was greeted with a storm of applause. Every heart was full, and many a tear testified to the interest and the feeling which characterized this parting.

The presentation being concluded, Colonel White introduced to the regiment Hon. Joseph Knox, who addressed the soldiers in a most stirring, patriotic appeal to do their duty. He said he had two sons in this regiment, and if they fall "Old Joe Knox will take their place." He told the soldiers he knew Colonel White, and he had never heard anything which made him feel so happy as to hear his speech. "I tell you," said Mr. Knox, "I know Jule White—I have known him long and well. A truer man never drew a sword; and you may follow him, wherever he leads you, if it be through h—— l or Manassas."

Mr. Knox was loudly cheered, with three cheers and a tiger.

Col. White then commanded attention, and the regiment gave three cheers for Illinois, three for Chicago, three for the Board of Trade, and three for the banner and the donors.

The regiment then marched to the Illinois Central Depot, and at 4 o'clock departed for Missouri, a line of cheers and farewells saluting them as the train of sixteen cars passed down the city front. A nobler set of men have not left us, and we expect to hear from them.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR ON THE WEST DIVISION.

A Man Brutally Murdered.

A man named Patrick Delaney was found at an early hour, yesterday morning, lying in an insensible and dying condition at the rear of a hovel south of Chicago Avenue and near the woodyard of the Northwestern Railroad company. His skull was driven in and fractured in a most terrible manner. The persons who found him and who live in that vicinity notified the police, and he was removed but died about ten o'clock in the forenoon, remaining insensible during the whole time.

The police made diligent inquiries in the neighborhood, and ascertained that the house in the rear of which the deceased was found was notorious for drunkenness and debauchery, and that on the night in question—Wednesday—a brawl had occurred and cries of "murder" were heard issuing from this hovel. Acting upon these suspicions, they at once apprehended the parties, John Murphy, his wife Ellen Murphy, and Ellen Hill. They were all in a state of brutal intoxication, and bore upon their faces unmistakable evidences of a recent row. They protested their innocence, but were nevertheless arrested and conveyed to the Armory.

The Coroner empanneled a jury, and held an inquest upon the deceased yesterday afternoon. The following witnesses were called and sworn:

Ellen Murphy sworn.—I live near Chicago Avenue bridge; have lived there three weeks having just returned from Missouri, where my husband was enlisted; my husband was at home last night, drunk; he gets very drunk, and on Saturday night gave me a licking; another woman, Ellen Hill, was there, and she got a black eye too; she can't tell between seven and eight o'clock; she came alone; she went out for a pint of whisky which she got in a tea kettle, and gave my old man some; there was no noise or singing in the house; I took a sup of liquor very often during the evening but I never was in a jail before; I did not go out of the house last night until this morning; my man was stretched out upon a sup of [illegible] in a bunk and when the policeman came this morning, I thought it was on account of the beating the old man gave me; I know nothing more about the murder than the dead in the grave; there has been a mallet in my house for three years, and the old granny who tended the children knows it.

John Kinsella sworn.—I live at No. 16 West Division street, and am a member of Pinkerton's Police force; saw the body of the deceased to-day in a shanty near Ogden's bridge; I know the deceased; his name is Patrick Delaney; have known him six years; he worked in the Freight Department of the Illinois Central Railroad; he lived with me up to the time of his death; saw him yesterday morning, alive, about half-past eight; he was a sober, steady man; know nothing about the circumstances; he was irregular about coming home of nights; he went to a funeral yesterday, and got $5 of my wife before he went; don't think he had any amount of money on him.

Michael Cassell, brother-in-law of the deceased, testified substantially to the same facts as the previous witness.

Ellen Hill, the woman who was in Murphy's house during the night, testified that she came from Muskegon. She had a former acquaintance with Murphy, but was ignorant where he lived. She met a stranger on Chicago avenue and inquired the way, but he could not inform her. The balance of her testimony was of a similar nature with that of Mrs. Murphy.

John Morris knew where Murphy lived, and saw no persons about the house during the night. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock he heard loud talking in the house. Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, when he went out to milk, he found the deceased lying in the mud between his house and Murphy's. He was alive at the time he saw him. He died about eleven o'clock.

John Murphy testified that the woman Hill came to his house in the morning, and that she went for the liquor in the afternoon. He remained in the house all night and know of no quarrel or fight during that time.

Joseph Billedeaux, a Frenchman, testified that he saw the deceased alive at half past five in the morning, and was with him when he died. He knew Murphy and his wife, and his attention was called to the deceased by his son. The witness testified that his wife told him she she had seen the "whole pack" in Murphy's house fighting, and denied that the woman came to his house in the afternoon for liquor. He also testified that between twelve and one o'clock, he heard cries of murder in the direction of Murphy's house.

The *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Gone, revealed a most terrible fracturing of the skull, showing that he must have been the victim of repeated blows. Upon the right side the fractures extended from the top of the head to the base; upon the left side, from the top of the skull to the ear.

The prisoners under arrest were persons of the very lowest character, and filthy and disgusting beyond degree. They had hardly recovered from their night's debauch when before the Coroner's jury.

The jury did not finish their investigations yesterday, but adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Equalization of Taxes.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WAR FUND.

The Board of Supervisors held the last meeting of the September session yesterday.

A petition was received from Frederick Earle and wife, asking the Board to take such action as would restore to them their child, taken from the County Poor House by some person or persons to the petitioners unknown. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Concurred in.

The Committee on Town Accounts, to whom was referred a certificate of the Town Clerk of the town of Hanover, setting forth that an error was made in a former certificate made by him, by which the town fell short $100 of the amount required to be raised, reported, recommending that the Clerk be directed to enter the farther sum of $100 upon the tax rolls of that town.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of paying certain bills. Concurred in.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported in favor of laying a petition for the improvement of Milwaukee Avenue before the Board of Public Works of Chicago. Concurred in.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported in favor of paying the bill of J. F. Eberhart, School Commissioner, amounting to $99. The same Committee reported in favor of paying sundry bills of Supervisors. Concurred in.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to whom were referred the Assessment Rolls for the several towns and the railroad lists of the several railroads in the county, reported that they have amended the tax lists of Hyde Park, making $214,152 in place of old assessor's amount $160,210; increase, $53,942; the town of Lake $437,107 instead of old assessment $320,224; increase, $116,883; total increase in the two towns, $170,795.

They also reported that they have added to the assessments of the following towns: Palatine, Niles, Leyden, Lemont, Palos, Rich and Bloom 10 per cent.; Orland and Bremen 5 per cent; also deducting from the assessments of the following: Worth and Thornton 10 per cent., Proviso 15 per cent.

The report from the recommends that all town lots that are assessed at less than $5, be amended so that minimum valuation shall be that amount, to wit, the value of five dollars. They also reported that they do not find that the balance of the Assessments Rolls and Railroad lists require amendment or equalization and recommended that the aforesaid rolls and lists be confirmed as above. Concurred in.

A motion was made and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report "if the County is to pay for a washerwoman for the jail."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WAR FUND.

Sup. Burley, chairman of the War Committee, to whom was referred the presenting of a report to have reference to the families of soldiers who have gone to the war, presented the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to disburse the funds raised by the tax for war purposes for the benefit of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States from Cook County.

Resolved, That the unappropriated portion of the War Tax, and so much of the same as has been used as may be refunded by the United States Government, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the care and relief of the families of volunteer soldiers in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That all families so entitled to relief shall be, and shall have been at the time of the enlistment of such soldiers, residents of Cook County.

Resolved, That such relief shall be extended to the wives and children of other members of a family who shall have been dependent upon such soldier or soldiers before such enlistment.

Resolved, That said Committee shall require the certificate of the proper officers, that any man whose family asks such relief has been mustered into and is in the service of the United States.

Resolved, The Committee are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to refuse such relief, if the parties so applying shall be known to be unworthy, or not requiring such relief.

The Committee may pay the said family in money a sum not exceeding $2.00 per week for each adult or head of family, and [illegible] cents per week for each child or additional member of a family, or may, in their discretion, in lieu of money, furnish necessary articles for subsistence or clothing not exceeding in amount their proper money allowance.

The Committee are authorized to employ such assistance in this duty as may be found necessary. The County Agent is hereby directed to render the Committee such service as he can consistently with other duties.

Each Supervisor shall furnish the names of soldiers from their respective towns (out of the city) whose families may need relief, and the number of members in, and condition of, such families, and may act for the Committee in the disbursement of money in their respective towns.

This Committee may, in their discretion, act with the Committee of the Common Council of the city, or with the Union Defence Committee, if they are satisfied that said Committee or Committees are dispensing relief in a proper manner. Provided always, that no money shall be paid from the funds in addition to any amounts paid by other Committees.

Resolved, Provided, also, that the said relief shall be extended to the families of those who [illegible] have lost their lives while in the service of the United States; provided, that such relief shall not be paid after a pension has been granted.

Resolved, That a report of the amounts so used, and the parties so assisted shall be made at the next session of this Board.

The Report was adopted by sections.

A resolution was offered respecting the repairing of Milwaukee Avenue, and requesting the Board to confer with the Common Council in reference thereto. Referred to the Committee on City Relations.

Supervisor Hollins offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Highways for Cook County inspect the South Western Plank Road immediately, and if not in condition to receive tolls that said inspectors proceed according to law to compel said Plank Road Company to comply with the terms of the charter.

Sup. Burley offered the following amendment, which was adopted: "That the Report so read as to refer to all plank and gravel roads on which toll is collected."

THE WILSON CASE.

The matter of refunding taxes to F. R. Wilson, an alleged Secessionist, was next taken up, and the following reports were made by the Committee:

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the subject of refunding to F. R. Wilson certain taxes paid by him by mistake to Cook County with instructions to investigate the loyalty of said Wilson, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that after conferring with many of our citizens in whom your committee have the utmost confidence, who are intimately acquainted with said Wilson, and have been for several years, and from all your committee can ascertain in regard to his character, do not doubt his loyalty, and believe him to be a good Union man.

Your committee further state that said Wilson voluntarily took the oath of allegiance, and requested that a copy thereof be sent to the State of Maryland, where he resides, in order that he might take the proper stand as a Union man before this community as well as Maryland.

Your committee therefore recommend that said tax be refunded, and that said Wilson be exonerated from any censure from this Board.

PAUL CORNELL,
JAMES MILLER,
ISAAC SPEER.

The following is the Minority Report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

The undersigned a minority of your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the subject of remitting to one Frederick R. Wilson certain taxes paid by him to Cook county, with instructions to investigate the subject of the loyalty of the said Wilson, would report that they have had the subject under advisement, but are not at present able to present a final report. The said Wilson has appeared before your committee, and upon the subject of his loyalty says that he is more and more convinced that secession is a great wrong, and that he is a better Union man every day. From this language, it would appear that Mr. Wilson is at present in a transitive state. How far he has advanced in his loyalty does not clearly appear. Time may work wonderful results. Mr. Wilson says he has paid $50 in aid of a company of Home Guards in Maryland; but we have no disinterested evidence upon that point. He has come forward and taken a formal oath of allegiance, but your committee do not deem this a decisive test of fealty to the Government, because the act in this case was by no means free and voluntary, but prompted both by interest and fear. Could it be made to appear by any evidence that he has ever done anything, either by word or deed, in aid of the Union cause, notwithstanding the obvious inference from his language, that he has at some time at least sympathised with secessionists, we would gladly recommend the payment of his claim. And we would recommend that if Mr. Wilson can obtain from any true Union man in Maryland, or anywhere else, a voucher or certificate that he has contributed heretofore any aid to the Government or to its active friends, that the Clerk, upon the receipt of the same, should give him an order upon the County Treasurer for the money he claims from the county.

Your committee has thus far had but little time to devote to this investigation. They would present this only as a report of progress and ask for further time.

IRA W. BUELL,
A. H. DALTON.

The majority report was adopted.

Sup. Cornell, of the Committee of Judiciary, to whom was referred the matter of the legal liability of Cook county to pay for keeping the jail clean, and for services in washing the same, reported that the statute expressly provided that it is the duty of the Sheriff or Jailor to keep the jail clean and in good order. Report adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Burley—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be voted to our Chairman for his efficient services and uniform courteous bearing as our presiding officer.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the fourth Monday of December next.

The Comptroller Ward Investigation

THE CHAIRMAN RETIRES FROM THE FIELD.

An Interesting Session.

The Ward Investigating Committee resumed its labors last evening, Ald. Comisky in the chair:

The Chairman said he wished to make a few remarks in relation to the manner in which business was transacted at the last meeting. He did not believe that the public or the press should have admittance to the investigation. The Committee had also decided to give all papers and documents into the hands of the Clerk instead of the Chairman. He should, therefore, insist upon resigning his position unless these papers were delivered to him, and all persons, the reporters and Comptroller included, were excluded.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Mayor said that these meetings were held to investigate malversations against the Comptroller, and that a report would be made thereon to the Council. The Comptroller was on trial, and he had yet to learn that a man was ever tried without having an opportunity to confront witnesses and question them that the facts may be elicited. He had no objection to the reporters being present, but it looked like oppression to exclude the Comptroller. He protested in the name of justice and common sense against such proceedings. He thought it proper that the Secretary should have charge of the papers and documents. He never heard of a Chairman taking possession of papers.

The Chair didn't understand that they were trying the Comptroller, but were merely investigating charges, and that at the conclusion the Comptroller should have an opportunity to refute. In relation to papers, could not the Comptroller destroy them if he saw fit? He entered a protest against such proceedings.

The Mayor said he would announce that he would not be a member of a committee so small and mean as to try a man without his being present.

The Chair said there was a part of this committee trying to make a farce of the investigation, and he was not going to make a laughing stock of himself. He presented his alternative.

The Mayor moved that a secretary be appointed, but the Chair refused to entertain the motion.

Ald. Hoyt suggested that the Chair had contradicted himself. He says he will not serve unless the reporters are excluded, and yet wants the public to have all the information. This case is an exception. The Comptroller holding a high office, every man is interested. The reporters will only take down what is right and true. We are not to investigate from what they say, but from the evidence taken by the Clerk. He did not want this to be a hushed up thing. The assertion that any member of this Committee was making a farce of this was meeting an unqualified falsehood.

The Chair had no fault to find with the reporters, but he considered the publication defeated the very object of this meeting. He insisted upon his alternative.

Ald. Colby did not regard this as a trial, and read the official report of the last meeting of the Council, showing that this was an investigation. If the Council had preferred charges, it might be a trial. He thought the presence of the reporters prejudiced the Comptroller. He did not imagine that this was to be a town meeting. He did not consider this a trial at all.

The Mayor insisted upon his motion, but the Chair would not entertain it until his programme of business was decided by the committee. He would withdraw unless that programme were adopted.

The Mayor said that the principal objection the Chair offered was the custody of the papers.

The Chair denied it, and would not be withdrawn from his position.

The Mayor insisted upon his motion.

Ald. Colby had no objection to the reporters knowing what transpired, but it was not proper.

The Mayor called Ald. Colby to order.

The Chair said he would not entertain a motion.

The Mayor couldn't see how to dispose of it without a motion.

Ald. Colby moved that all persons except the committee and witnesses be excluded.

The Mayor called upon the Chair to put his motion.

The Chair refused and asked some one to second Ald. Colby's motion or he would leave.

Ald. Foss said that he didn't want to sit on the committee. If he came here and the Chair would not put motions in regular order, he had better adjourn the Committee *sine die* and quit. If he wanted to vacate let him vacate.

Ald. Hoyt said the Chairman was one of the most prominent members of the Council opposed to Mr. Ward, and he had not been anxious during the present and past administrations. He believed it to be his duty as an Alderman to preside and do his business in a straightforward manner, and if he didn't like the way things went on, he might make a minority report.

The Chair said it was the last time he should speak. The means the Committee adopted were wrong and he would not sanction them. He should leave the field.

And Ald. Comisky left the Chair.

Ald. Foss proposed that the reporters stay and that the Committee consider itself prorogued.

Ald. Foss was called to the Chair.

The Chairman supposed they would start anew now and wanted to know what the business was before the meeting.

Upon motion J. K. C. Forrest was elected Clerk and custodian of the papers.

The Chair wanted to say that at the last meeting he said nothing, because he did not know what to say. But he wanted to go on with the business if there was any.

The Mayor asked of the Clerk if the original "Smart" document had been produced. The Clerk replied that it had not.

TESTIMONY OF J. K. C. FORREST.

I have never known Mr. Ward to have been guilty of any malfeasance in office or dishonest in any manner; no such conversation as is related in the "Smart paper" ever took place at Wentworth's office to my knowledge; I knew W. I. Smart in 1857 and previously; was well acquainted with him; have seen the "Smart paper"; Smart was generally truthful; he never deceived me that I know of; considered him a half-witted man; (Here the matter of the fictitious pay rolls was introduced, and explained at length.)

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Wentworth say when he was Mayor that Smart would swear to anything on the stand? A. I did not. Q. Did you ever hear him say so at any time? A. I decline to answer. Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Ward say anything of the kind? A. Never.

Smart told me that the Comptroller knew nothing about the pay rolls, and Smart damned the Comptroller for finding it out. Smart was not able to write such a document as was presented to the Common Council. In writing, Smart never punctuated, paragraphed, or put in capitals. Smart was in the habit of talking freely with me about his concerns. I never heard Flint say, while in the *Democrat* office, that he knew of anything dishonest about the Comptroller.

TESTIMONY OF A. M. TALLEY.

I know Mr. Smart; I think that Smart knew enough to pass along through the world, but he was liable to be imposed upon. I did not think the Smart paper to be in his handwriting; I thought it to be Flint's writing; never heard Mr. Wentworth say that the Comptroller was dishonest in any particulars; Smart was simple sometimes in talking with other people about his own matters; I had in my possession at one time a package of papers belonging to Flint; about the 1st of June last he desired me to put the package in my trunk; they remained there until the *Democrat* stopped; the package was of the shape of a government envelope; he told me they were letters he wanted to save; from what I have heard, Mr. Smart say in the office I do not think that he wrote that document.

To Ald. Hoyt—If you had told me that Comptroller Ward had picked your pocket, I should not have believed it.

The Mayor moved that the Comptroller be requested to produce the pay roll of 1857.

Ald. Colby objected, on the ground that he wanted the pay roll identified by city officers of that year.

After the examination of the pay roll, the Committee adjourned.

CAPT. BARKER'S DRAGOONS.—We learn that the McClellan Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Barker, of Chicago, the Body Guard of McClellan, now 135 strong, are to be increased to 150, with a change of uniform, in accordance with the wishes of the General.

A Day of Fasting and Humiliation.

In another column we publish the call and announcement of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for a general response, among our religious community, to the proclamation of President Lincoln for a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

The Committee of Arrangements feel that it is scarcely necessary to urge upon the clergy and people generally the importance of responding warmly to this call of our President to present their united prayers to the God of Hosts that He of His infinite mercy and love would blot out not only their national but individual sins, and implore His blessing upon our arms in this our hour of need.

The pastors of every denomination and their congregations are affectionately and earnestly invited to be present, especially during the afternoon, and participate in the exercises.

Col. Brackett's Regiment of Cavalry.

This fine regiment is rapidly filling up, and by to-day six hundred men will be in camp, at Cottage Grove. Two cavalry companies are to arrive from Henry county, Illinois, this morning and go into quarters at this camp. Capt. Boyce, a well known citizen of Belvidere, Boone county, arrived last night with a fine corps of men from that section, sons of the best citizens of Boone.

COOK COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of the Cook County Teacher's Institute will be held at Blue Island, commencing on Monday the 7th of October, and continuing till Friday night. The good people of Blue Island offer *free entertainment* to lady teachers and to as many gentlemen as they can accomodate. Others can procure board at very low rates. It is earnestly hoped and expected that every teacher in the county will be present during the entire week. School directors and other friends of Education are also cordially invited. Good and experienced lecturers and teachers will be present. A free examination of teachers will also be held during a part of each day at the Institute.

JOHN F. EBERHART,
School Commissioner.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. O. A. Skinner, D. D., a Universalist clergyman of great prominence, widely known at the East and West, died at Naperville on Wednesday evening. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Sylvester W. Murphy, Chicago, Ill.
Patrick Fahay, "
Henry Kip, "
Deacon L. A. Willard, "
E. L. O'Hara, "
Miss Ellen McDalnner, "
H. H. Honore, "
Harry A. Huntington, "
Isaac Anderson, "
Cyrus Bralnerd, Kankakee.
Thos. M. Custler, Kewanee.
Hon J. F. Marsh, Preston, Minn.
Joel M. Wells, Clinton, Wis.
S. P. Bradford, Angola, Ind.
Geo. Clark, Jonesville, Mich.
Maxwell & Co., New York, N. Y.
Clem A. Lomis, Albany.
Cyrus Clarke, Oswego.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

John T. Hughes, Chicago, Ill.
R. Bailey, Manteno.
A. D. Loomis, West Wheeling, Ill.
Wm. White, Byron.
Miss E. W. Griffin, Palos.
John Moore, Orland.
Robert Glascott, Janesville, Wis.
Mrs. J. C. Drew, "
August Leodero, Milwaukee, Wis.
Asa P. Rose, Bird's Point, Mo.
Miss Maggie Manning, St. Louis, Mo.
Daniel Regan, Fort Crittenden, U. T.
James Ward, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. T. K. Berner, Corunna, Mich.
C & O R. Hammond & Co., Chester Corner, O.
Mrs Lucy Emery, Xenia, O.
Stillman B. Allen, Boston, Mass.
John Eddy, Pittsfield, N. Y.
C. Sunderlin, Gloversville, N. Y.
Oelrichs & Co., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. C. Flett, Elmira, N. Y.

Humiliation Day Thursday, September 26th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Young Men's Christian Association desire to call *public attention* to the arrangement which they have made for carrying out this necessary object.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

10½ A. M., services in Bryan Hall, conducted by Rev. Robert Patterson.

12, noon, Prayer Meeting (as usual) in the Association Room, No. 15 Methodist Church Block.

3 P. M., Union Prayer Meeting at Bryan Hall.

☞ Sargent's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters are most valuable medicine for debility, etc. Prepared by Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State sts.

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 150 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 18, 1861. se19-2t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26-2t

☞ Cook & McLain, 103 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Attention Volunteers!—Lyon Rifles.

Capt. Hequembourg has opened a recruiting office just north of the Clark street bridge, where good men will be gladly accepted and expenses paid—and pay from enlistment.

This regiment is to be armed with the short Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonet and side arms to match, and is designed to be in every respect equal to the best regiment in the field. se13x1w

Down with the Rebellion!—Death to Traitors!

The undersigned, a graduate of a military Academy, has seen service in the Prussian Army, and has been ordered by the Governor of Illinois, to raise a Company of Infantry for the war.

John E. Kimberly, who was an officer in the Mexican war, has been attached to the company as first Lieutenant.

The pay of the recruits commences on the day they enter their names on the muster roll and are sworn in, and will be sent to St. Louis, in F. Sigel's Brigade, in squads of from 30 to 40, the purses and requisitions for camp equippage being in the hands of the Captain. Several old soldiers have already enlisted in this crack company. Each recruit will receive 100 dollars bounty and 160 acres of land at the end of his enlistment.

WM. WEHRMAN, Capt.

Capt. Lynch's Sharp-Shooters.

A detachment of 50 men belonging to this Company passed through Chicago, en route for St. Louis, Thursday morning. These men are all strong able-bodied young fellows, ranging from 20 to 25 and 30 years of age, and will make clean work of all secessionists that may have the temerity to cross their path. Capt. Lynch is desirous of obtaining a few good men to fill up to the maximum number. Application should be made at once to Capt. W. F. Lynch, Elgin, Ill.

☞ The Wyman Rangers will leave this city on Saturday, 21st, for Rolla, Mo., to join the 13th Regiment under Col John B. Wyman. A few more good men can join by calling at 139 Randolph street, or at 268 South Clark street.

PETER FREEMAN, Recruiting Officer.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and economy in fuel. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$[illegible]		20 horse power	$1,350
10 "	[illegible]		25 "	1,500
12 "	[illegible]		30 "	1,675
15 "	[illegible]		35 "	1,850
16 "	1,100		40 "	2,000

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and necessary information obtained—and are prepared to start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 874. oc22-ly

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, Flags from 3 inches to 24 feet ... [illegible] ... BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.— Fish Hooks. Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1861.

The money market is without notable change. The rise in produce has stimulated transactions and some complaints of a lack of currency were heard to-day from the heavier operators. Whatever the deficiency may be, it will very soon be supplied, for the State banks around us will be very willing to furnish all that may be required so long as they take in exchange produce bills on New York. The business of the city is now decidedly active, in almost all departments of trade. Prices of produce, it is true, are low; but business is conducted on a reliable basis. The people can have coin, if they desire, for whatever they have to sell. "Wildcat" banks are, for the present at least, pretty effectually squelched. It is too much to hope that the race is entirely extinct; but certainly the present generation of business men have had bitter experience enough with the feline varmints.

Outside and on the Board of Trade exchange was abundant, though the demand was active. The rate at first was par@¼@½ for small bills; but towards the close some of the heavier operators were willing to take par. Most of the heavier banks charge ¼ on round lots; while to outsiders and on small bills the rate was ½.

Gold is not quite so plenty. Quotations ¼@½ premium, while for small lots ¼, and, perhaps, a fraction above are charged.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The names of the subscribers to the national loan will be found in our local columns. Messrs. Munger & Armour took $10,000 to-day, and it is understood that many of our heavy capitalists are making arrangements to subscribe liberally. But the people need not wait for them. Whoever has fifty or a hundred dollars, or any larger sum, cannot possibly find a safer or, when all the facts are considered, a more profitable investment.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the New York Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¾	73¾
Galena	69¼	69¼
Rock Island	44½	44½
Burlington & Quincy	61½	61½
Tennessee 6s	43½	43½
Missouri 6s	43½	43½
North Carolina 6s	61¼	61½
Virginia 6s	52½	52½

First board firm; second board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	58	6100	45800	4144	..	..
G. & C. U. R. R.	1628	48044	964	696	32	64
R. I. R. R.	3117	17830	2450	..	60	220
Ill. C. R. R.	1570	17368	147920	350	350	..
C. & Q. R. R.	1140	15885	6645	..	..	..
N. W. R. R.	1066	17700	..	..	..	..
A. & St. L. R. R.	553	4009	3233	..	..	..
Total	7661	121922	76815	5187	392	384

	Live Hogs.	Grass Seed.	Hides.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Potatoes.
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	9010	1538	..	42	79
R. I. R. R.	110	6864	15960	..	..	..
Ill. C.	..	..	4060	..	141	..
C. & Q. R. R.	467	37963	330	..	269	..
N. W. R. R.	..	10860	40	2585	..	..
A. & St. L. R. R.	..	..	..	..	18	90
Total	577	64199	21930	2585	472	977

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1200	108850	186384	..	..	..
To Oswego	..	87401	18300	..	..	..
To Pt Colb'ne	..	33000	55850	..	..	..
To Kingston	..	15000	..	..	..	..
To Col'lingw'd	..	..	9400	..	..	..
To Ontonag'n	158	..	294	792	..	..
To Goderich	5	..	15064	328	..	..
Total	1363	244351	285302	1122	..	..

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, SEPT. 19.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	180,000	Flour, brls	1,290
Shingles, No	20,000	Wheat, bu	139,315
Lath, No	120,000	Corn, bu	177,483
Wood, cds	50	Oats, bu	4,595
Flour, brls	300	Rye, bu	3,350
		Salt, brls	1
		Pork, brls	20

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, SEPT. 18.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu	42,609	Lumber, ft	146,000
Oats, bu	3 668	Shingles, No	90,000
Wheat, bu	4,190	Lath, No	17,500
Flour, brls	248	Salt, brls	3
High Wines, brls	91	Fish, brls	60

The leading markets continue active and firm, but an upward tendency in freights both on the lakes and canals, checks an advance in prices.

The Flour market shows an improvement since yesterday of fully 5c per brl. Holders of spring extras were generally asking an advance of 10@15c, but buyers could not meet them, and business was in consequence much restricted. Winter wheat brands begin to be in better demand, but the improvement is slow. Of all kinds, about 3,000 brls were sold at $4 05@5.00 for medium to very choice spring extras; $4 35 for good red winter extras; $3,60@4 50 for common to very choice spring extras; and $3 40 for good spring superfine. The improvement in spring extras was more marked in the higher than in the lower grades.

There was an active shipping demand for spring wheat and the market ruled firm, though less excited than yesterday after the receipt of the steamer's news. Winter wheat was in better demand, and the market ruled 2@3c higher. Upwards of 200,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 83c for No. 1 Red; 77@79c for No. 2 Red; 78½@79c for No. 1 Spring; 71@73½c for No. 2 Spring; and 50@3c for Rejected Spring.

The receipts of Corn to-day were only 76,818 bushels, while the shipments yesterday and to-day amounted to upwards of 725,000 bushels. This exhibit had the effect to strengthen the market, and holders were asking a very material advance in prices. The scarcity of vessels, and an advance in freights, however, deterred shippers, and the market closed at an advance of ½c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels changed hands, at 24½c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 23@23½c for Mixed in store. Holders in the country are beginning to place more value on their corn than hitherto, and hence the falling off in the receipts this week.

Oats were in good demand and firm. Rye advanced 1c. Timothy Seed was in good demand at 2c higher. Highwines quiet. Dry Flint Hides are in active demand and ¼@½c higher.

Freights advanced ½c per bushel, and closed firm—with light engagements, at 14@14½c for corn, and 15½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c ℔ bu. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Willington, corn, at 14c; schrs Barney, Geo. Davis, Lewis Cass and brig Isabella, corn, at 14½c; schr Midnight and G. L. Newman, wheat, at 15½c; prop City of Madison, wheat at 15½c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,661 brls; shipped, 1,363 brls. Market 5c higher. Sales 80 brls "Carbondale" white winter at $4 90 del; 100 brls "Olcott's white winter" at $4 70 del; 100 brls "Centre City" at $4.75 del; 50 brls "Island Queen" do at $5 00 del; 100 brls "Bell Street" and 100 brls "McDonnell" on p. t.; 100 brls "Nile Creek" red winter at $4 25 del; 100 brls "Becke's XX" choice spring at $4 50 del; 100 brls "Chatsworth" do at $4 40 del; 100 brls "Wood & Russell" do at $4 25 del; 100 brls "Commercial" at $4 26 del; 50 brls "Sterling Mills" at $4 20 del; 100 brls "Canada" and 200 brls good spring extra at $4 00 del; 200 brls "Loch Leven" do at $3 95 del; 100 brls Wanpanaca "City Mills" at $3 90 del; 100 brls "Aeollan" do at $3 95 del; 100 brls "Kane County" 100 brls "Highland" and 82 brls "Liberty Mills" at $3 90 del; 100 brls "Winona" and 400 brls good spring extra at $3 80 del; 80 brls "Waverly" at $3 75 del; 200 brls "Ionic" 100 brls "St Louis" and 100 brls "Troxell" on p. t.; 50 brls "Richmond" at $4 20 del; 250 brls fair extras at $3.75 del; 160 brls "St Louis" superfine at $3 40 del.

WHEAT—Received 121,922 bu; shipped, 244,551 bu. Market firm and active. Sales—WINTER—6,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 83c; 1,500 bu No. 2 Red in store at 77c; 6 000 bu do at 78c; 3,000 bu do at 79c. SPRING—1,700 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 87c; 400 bu do at 78½c; 1,000 bu do at 77½c; 55,000 bu do at 78c; 4,000 bu do at 78¼c; 3,000 bu do at 79c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 71c; 25,000 bu do at 72c; 3,000 bu do at 72¼c; 75,000 bu at 73c; 5,000 bu do at 73½c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 59c; 1,000 bu do at 60c; 1,000 bu do at 63c.

CORN—Received, 76,818 bu; shipped, 285 302 bu. Market ½c better. Sales, 50,000 bu Canal Mixed at 24½c afloat; 50,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 10,000 bu do city 23½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 5,189 bu; shipped, 1,122 bu. Market firm. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 at 15c afloat; 1,500 bu Rejected at 13½c afloat.

RYE—Received, 392 bu. Market advanced 1c per bushel. Sales. 400 bu No. 1 in store at 36c; 400 bu do at 37c.

BARLEY—Received, 384 bu. Market firm. Sales, 100 bags good at 38½c on track; 50 bags do at 37½c; on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand and firmer. Sales, 78 bags prime at $1.57; 125 bushels do at $1.55; 275 bushels and 13 bags good to prime in lots at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet—with little or no inquiry for shipment. Sales, 50 brls city in lots at 16c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31¼@33c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $13.00@14.00. Lard nominal at 7½@7¾c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7c.

HIDES—Dry Flint in better demand and firm at 9¼@9¾c; Green Salted, 4¼@5c; Green Country, 3¾@4c.

WOOL—In active request and tending upwards. Sales, 10 0.0 lbs superfine pulled at 28½c; 10,000 lbs ¾ to full blood at 35c.

BROOM CORN—3 tons inferior at $30.00; 3 tons fair at $40 00 per ton.

BEANS—160 bu prime at $1.35.

BUTTER—Common, 6@8c; choice Dairy, 9 @11c.

EGGS—In good supply at 6@6½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1 25@1.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 6@7c ℔ ℔.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 577 Hogs, 472 Beeves. Market steady. Sales were—

26 Beeves, averaging	1090 ℔s,	at	$3.00
42 "	1135 ℔s,	at	2.30
24 "	1105 ℔s,	at	2.25
13 "	1000 ℔s,	at	2.00
24 "	900 ℔s,	at	2.00
55 Hogs,	200 ℔s,	at	2.50
49 "	273 ℔s,	at	2.80
60 "	250 ℔s,	at	2.75

The St. Paul Ginseng Trade.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer.]

We have frequently noticed the large amount of ginseng on our levee for shipment to China via New York. The La Crosse *Republican* says one shipment, on Wednesday, of clarified ginseng was made from St. Paul, of about fifty tons that had been purchased by a New York merchant for direct exportation to the Celestial Empire. The total annual shipment of ginseng from St. Paul to China, via New York, is not far from one hundred and fifty tons, which, at the present cash value of that article at the place of shipment, of fifty cents per pound, amounts to the round sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a nice sum of money for wild, uncultivated roots, dug out of the bowels of the earth, in the valleys of the Mississippi, the Minnesota and the St. Croix. It is shipped in casks of the size of ordinary rice casks, each containing two hundred and fifty pounds. It is used by the Chinese for remedial or medicinal purposes as a tonic. In this manner our Minnesota friends keep their accounts square with China as for that almost indispensable beverage, tea. Direct trade and interchange of the natural products of Minnesota and China may thus be said to exist between two people, who above all others, live at antipodes and literally get the upper hand of each other once in every twenty-four hours. Minnesota nerves are quieted by tea, while the Chinese are restoring their nervous system by ginseng, after a night's stupor under the debilitating effects of opium.

Knickerbocker New York Cattle Market.

[From Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.—[illegible] ... there was a very animated trade at Bull's Head, and that too, at fully last week's prices, our margin to ordinary grades, and sold it to them. [illegible] Five full droves were readily closed out at 9c for extra and 8½c for the other. The better price was very freely given for the best of some good droves. There was, however, more than an abundance for this condition, as a large number of buyers [illegible] not enough in reserve from the enormous total on sale last week, as the receipts [illegible] overrun 4,000 cattle on sale at Allerton's to-day, which shows a decrease of about [illegible] head when compared with the previous week. Common, light cattle, which comprised nearly two-thirds of the whole offerings, could not be worked off as well as they were last week, in consequence of the backwardness of wholesalers; but, as there seemed very little probability of prices falling below recent rates, holders did not particularly secure in waiting for to-morrow's trade. We, therefore, quote an advance on first-class bullocks of at least ½c, and heavy bullocks for the commonest are as nearly allowed to, remains strictly sound, and will so continue, provided the receipts are kept within reasonable limits. There was a goodly number of State cattle sent in, but generally in small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—FLOUR—10c better and more active. Good demand for export and a fair inquiry for home consumption. Sales 21,000 brls at $4 00@5 10 for rejected; $4.80@4.90 for superfine state; $5.20@5.25 for extra state; $4.80@4.90 for super western; $5 15@5 45 for common to medium extra western; $5 55@5 50 for shipping extra round hoop Ohio; $5.75@6 25 for trade brands—market closing quiet and firm. Canada flour has also advanced with more doing. Sales 200 brls at $4 95@4 90 for super, and $5 20@6 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal steady at previous quotations.

WHISKY—In moderate demand. Sales 1,300 brls part last evening, at 18½@19c.

GRAIN—The favorable private accounts by the Europe for wheat has unsettled the market, and prices are 1@3 cents higher; a portion of sales were to arrive. Sales 90,000 bu Racine spring at $1.11; 16,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.02@1.06 for good Milwaukee club at $1 05@1 12; 26,000 bu Racine spring at $1.10@1.15; 42,000 bu Chi spring at $1.05@1.14; 13,000 bu northwestern club at $1.10@1.15; 58,000 bu winter red western at $1 18@1 23—the latter price for choice; 3,800 bu winter red state at $1 20@1.29; 2,900 bu amber Del at $1 28; 14,000 bu white western at $1.25@1.35; and 75,000 bu white Ky at $1.25@1.35. Rye rules firm at 67@70c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn 1 cent higher with fair export and moderate speculative demand; sales 93,000 bu at 50c for damaged mixed western; 50@54c for common to fair do; 55@56c for good to prime shipping do. Oats still rule firm at 32@35c for Canada and western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with moderate demand. Sales 400 brls at $14.50 for mess; $9.50@10 00 for prime. Beef in limited demand, but prices without material change. Sales, 100 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $9.00@11 25 for re-packed mess; $12.75@13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams quiet and nominal. Cut meats rule dull with small sales at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders; 5@8¼c for hams. Bacon quiet. Sales, 100 hhds smoked sides at 6¾c. Lard more doing, but prices without change. Sales, 150 brls at 8@9c. Butter is selling at 7@10c for Ohio; 8@14c for state. Cheese in moderate request at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar very firm, with a good business doing, chiefly for home use. Fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7¾c. Sales 3,900 hhds Cuba at 7¼@8¼c, including a few hhds Porto Rico at 8c, and 500 bxs Havana at 7½c. Refined sugars also very firm, and prices without quotable change. Molasses very firm, with pretty good inquiry, chiefly for home use. Sales include 125 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 30c; 100 hhds Porto Rico at 36@38c; 125 brls N. O. at 35@56c.

STOCKS—Better but less active. C & R I 44¾; C & Toledo 30¾; Gal & Chi 69¼; C & Pitts 8¾; I Cscrip 63¾; Pan 109¼; M S guar 30; Harlem 10¾; Erie pref 47; Erie 28¾; N Y C 73¾; Pac Mail 81¾; Lake Erie & Wabash 1st bds, 68½; U S 6s '81 coupons 93¾; U S 6s '62 95; Treasury 7 per cent 101; La 6s 51; Ga 64¾; N C 61¾; Cal 7s 79; Mo 6s 43¾; Brooklyn water loan 98.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Sept. 18—Freights are more active and higher. To Liverpool, 78,000 bu. corn at 10d, in bulk, and 10½d in bags; 45,000 bu. wheat at 10½@11d, in bulk and bags; 750 brls flour at 2s 7½d. To London, 500 brls flour at 2s 6d; 1,500 bu wheat at 13d, in ship's bags. To Antwerp, 27,000 bu wheat at 14@14½d, in ship's bags; 400 brls flour at 4s. To Havre, 47,000 bu wheat at 23@25c, in shipper's bags; 500 brls flour at 18c. A vessel with 18 000 bu wheat to Cork and a market, supposed at 14½d.

OSWEGO, Sept 19.—FLOUR—quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat more active. Sales 6,000 No 2 Chicago spring at 95c; 12,000 do at 96c; 4,000 at 98c. Corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c on flour and 1@2c on grain. Early in the morning at 34c on flour, 12c on wheat, 11c on corn to New York. One boat took corn at 12c.

LAKE IMPORTS—130,800 bu wheat, 72,000 bu corn, 4,000 bu barley, 1 500 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,150 brls flour, 13,000 bu wheat, 19,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand. Sales 20,000 bu Chicago spring at 92½@95c; 7,000 bu red winter at $1 04; 6 000 bu Milwaukee club at 94c; 6,000 bu red Michigan at $1.05. Corn better. Sales 32,000 bu at 39c; 12,000 bu at 40c.

WHISKY—In moderate demand. Market firm. Sales 97 brls at 16½c, now held at 17c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Better; 11½c on corn, 20c on wheat, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—18,000 brls flour, 300,000 bu wheat, 700,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—26,000 bu wheat, 142,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 19.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 1500 bu peaches, 200 bxs ... and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo, sund
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Kalamazoo, 500 cds stave bolts.
Schr Planet, Lyon, Racine, 15 cds wood.
Schr Tuscola, Robb, Eastmanville, 10 cds wood, 45 m oak, 90 cds bark.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Steadman, Buffalo, 100 m timber, 40 cds wood from Grand Haven.
Schr Gipsey, Ammerman, Muskegon, 120 m lath, 60 m lumber, 25 m shingle.

CLEARED..........Sept. 19.

Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 1300 brls flour, 10 bu sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto, 600 bags corn, 30 brls pork.
Bark Canada, Noedon, Colborne, 21,600 bu wheat.
Bark Caryton, Miner, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Quebec, Halpin, Kingston, 18,300 bu wheat.
Brig Hollister, Baker, Buffalo, 11,494 bu corn.
Brig Ann Mitchell, Hutchinson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Courtwright, Christian, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Neapolitel, Davis, Buffalo, 14,515 bu wheat.
Schr Ithaca, Thompson, Sarnia, 9 180 bu corn.
Schr Lewis Cass, Reynolds, Buffalo, 9,300 bu corn.
Schr Tuscola, Robb, Eastmanville.
Schr Wm Fiske, Close, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Star of Hope, Reese, Oswego, 16,200 bu corn.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 17,300 bu wheat.
Schr Son and Heir, Davis, Collingwood, 4 343 bu corn, 3 550 bu rye, 4,595 bu oats.
Schr Midnight, Drake Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr M M Scott, Huntsburgh, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Wellington, Simpson, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Barney, Moffett, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo Davis, Scott, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr Gipsey, Ammerman, Muskegon.
Sloop Peach, Shaw, St Joseph, 15 brls salt.
Schr Dreadnaught, Daggitt, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr H Rand, Clellan, Sarnia, 6,000 bu wheat.
Schr John S Wallace, Lawrence, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 18.

Sebastopol, Lockport, 4,600 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn.
Geo McClellan, LaSalle, 5,306 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.
H Hamlin, Attica, 7,200 bu corn.
Old Abe, Lockport, 4,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu wheat.
Eclipse, Joliet, 5 000 bu corn, 200 brs flour.
T A Leonard, LaSalle, 4,800 bu corn, 97 brls h wines, 48 brls flour.
Jas Patrick, LaSalle, 3,105 bu wheat, 3,105 bu corn, 4.608 bu oats, 6,094 ℔s sundries.
S A Douglas, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED..........Sept. 18.

J D Leonard, LaSalle, 40,037 ft lumber, 11 m siding, 9 m shingles, 3½ m lath, 320 ℔s sundries.
M O'Connor, LaSalle.
Cuba, Ottawa.
Sultan, Ottawa.
Lockport, Lockport.
Flower, Morris, 4,098 ft lumber, 2,400 ft siding, 9 m shingles.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa.
Wm Merriam, Lockport.
Investigator, Athens.
J H Dickey, Du Page, 4 m lumber, 3 brls salt, 1,095 ℔s furniture, 1 brl flour.
Aquila, South.
W H Brown, Lockport.
Caroline, LaSalle, 34 m lumber, 5 m shingles, 15 lath, 10 hf brls fish.
Nile LaSalle.
Yorktown, Ottawa.
B F Beesley, Ottawa.
Arctic, Morris, 2 m lumber.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 42 m lumb, 11 m shingles.
Ohio, LaSalle, 25,000 ft lumber.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 30 brls salt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Up—Stmr City of Cleveland; props Illinois, Concord, Free State, Granite State, Antelope, Neptune; barks R. G. Winslow, City of Chicago, Levi Rawson, Fontanelle; schrs Comet, Queen City, Alvin Bronson, R Emmet, Fairfield, C North, Eclipse, Altair, S J Holley, Niranda, Yankee Blade.

Down—Bark Waverly; brig Ocean Eagle; schrs Boston, Echo, Grace Murray, S. A. Douglas, Matt Root, Bay State, H. L. Whitman, W. J. Whaling, Minnesota, Rover, Resolute, Flying Cloud.

DELAYED BY AN ACCIDENT.—An accident befel the propeller Ontario, of the Northern Transportation Company line, night before last, near Malden, bound down from this port with a cargo of grain for Ogdensburgh, by the breaking of her cylinder-head, piston rod, and other parts of her machinery. She was towed back to Malden where she now is awaiting repairs.—*Detroit Tribune.*

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.—The following is the list of vessels which passed this port on Wednesday:

Up—Str City of Cleveland; props Antelope, Illinois, Neptune, Concord, Free State, Granite State; barks City of Chicago, Fontenelle, L. Rawson, Gibraltar, City of Buffalo, R J Sanborn, Shanghai; brigs Acadia, Mechanic; schrs Comet, Fairfield, S J Holley, C North, Miranda, Eclipse, Ontario, W A Chisholm, Stella, Conquest, Garibaldi, Col Williams, Yankee Blade, Morning Light, W Sanderson, Richard Mott.

Down—Props Mayflower, Wenona; schrs Resolute, Flying Cloud, Bonnie Doon, Mary Collins, Coquette, Montaigle.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 16th—		
Prop Young America,	Oswego,	Detroit.
Prop Jefferson,	Ogdensb'gh,	Cleveland.
Bark Southampton,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr S J Holley,	Oswego,	do
Schr Catharine,	Cobourg,	Toledo.
Schr Clyde,	Toronto,	Cleveland.
On the 17th—		
Bark Ravenna,	Liverpool,	Cleveland.
Brig John Rae,	Hamilton,	Toledo.
Brig Concord,	Kingston,	Detroit.
Schr Ontonagon,	Oswego,	Pt Stanley.
Schr Chieftain,	Toronto,	Toledo.
Schr Australia,	do	Erie.
Schr Kate Kelly,	Oswego,	Pt Burwell.
Schr Ben Franklin,	do	Toledo.
Schr Hamilton,	do	do
Schr Dawn,	do	Cleveland.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 16th—		
Prop Whitby,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Prop Bay State,	Detroit,	Ogdensb'gh.
Schr Onward,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Emperor,	Lake Sup'r,	Kingston.
On the 17th—		
Prop Wood,	Det&Toledo	Montreal.
Brig Orkney Lass,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Zephyr,	Cleveland,	do
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Prop J F Tracy,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr St Paul,	do	do

Wanted.

WANTED—One large second-hand "Army" Safe. Address, stating cost, Box 2716 Chicago Post Office. sel9-2tdlt

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two Buglers. Apply to Captain of Rebel Riders, Camp Douglas, Cottage Grove. se19x2t

WANTED, CHEAP.—A Set of the English Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITTANICA. Address "Books," care Tribune Office. se19x3t

WANTED—A situation as a Housekeeper or Cook in a private family, by a respectable woman. Apply at 263 Dearborn street. se19x2t

WANTED.—Blacksmiths wanted immediately to do iron-work on wagons. Apply to the Baker and Chicago Railroad Company's Office, 132 South Clark street. (upstairs). se19x2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Cook and his assistant to cook for a company of one hundred men. For further particulars apply to the Captain of the Rebel Riders, at Camp Douglas, Cottage Grove, or at the Tribune Office. se19x1t

WANTED—By a young man, twenty-two years of age, a situation as Salesman or Book-Keeper for Hardware or Dry Goods or Groceries. Has a thorough knowledge of double entry book-keeping, writes a good hand, and will engage to enter any duty in any respectable business in either city or country. Good city references given. Address "UNION," Post Office Box 2216.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper, by one who has had twelve years experience, and is competent to keep a set of books in any business. Best of references given. Address "F," Box 4335 Post Office.

WANTED—100,000 hard Brick, and 50 cords of Stone. Address Post Office Box 4143.

WANTED—A young man who has had ten years experience in active business life, wishes a situation, either temporary or permanent. The best references can be given, or a personal interview can be had by addressing "L. S.," Box 3456. se19x1t

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper (German), from Cincinnati, desires a situation. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given. Address "W.," this office. se19x1w

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Cashier, Salesman, or to take charge of correspondence. The advertiser has had ten years experience in business, and believes he can suit any party that wants a competent and trustworthy clerk. Is a plain and rapid writer. Can give satisfactory city reference. Will take a low salary in a permanent place. Address "W. D. G.," Tribune Office. se19x2t

WANTED—To Rent, a small House, within one mile of the Court House, on the North Side, or on the South side, east of State street. The house must be modern, in good repair, and must have a bath-room and a stone or brick cellar. Rent not to exceed $350. Apply at Room No. 7 at 84 Dearborn street. se19-2t

WET NURSE.—A married (German) woman, who has just lost her child, wishes a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at 242 Michigan avenue.

AGENTS WANTED—Northeast and West, to sell Clark's lately Improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to us if the pencil be not found as described, after trial. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or sample of marking, circulars, &c., on receipt of one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass., P. O. Box 24.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn THIRTY DOLLARS per week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., 117 South Clark street, Chicago P. O. Box 2479.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

Army Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE invited till the 24th day of September, 1861, for supplying the army of the Potomac with POTATOES. About 6000 bushels will be required, in lots of about 1000 bushels per week. The Potatoes to be of the first quality, and equal in quality to the following kinds: Mercers (blue), Pink Eye, Mercers (white). The Potatoes to be delivered in Washington, and subject to such inspection on delivery as the Subsistence Department may require, and payment to be made in Treasury notes, if Government should desire. The Potatoes to be delivered in good, strong barrels, and each bushel to be estimated at 60 lbs. The bids to be directed to Capt A. BECKWITH, C.S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE, —BY— STEAM OR SAIL. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Metropolitan Block, Sterling Drafts, at current rates. Sight drafts for £1 sterling, and upward, at current rates.

FISHER, RICARDS & CO., Agents Swallow Tail Line of Clipper Ships. The favorite A 1 Clipper ship "Philadelphia," Gibbs Commander, 1262 tons burthen, now rapidly loading at Pier 18, East River, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged (and being well known to merchants), will be dispatched on or about October 1st, 1861. This will positively be the FIRST VESSEL to sail for Melbourne direct. For balance of freight or passage, having beautiful accommodations for first and second class passengers, apply to FISHER, RICARDS & CO., at Wall street, (Tea the Buildings), New York.

General Notices.

$1,000.—A Partner with this amount in a profitable, safe and respectable business. None but those having the money need apply. Address COMMISSION, at this office.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3123.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. BISSELL & GOODRICH. Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1861.

MISS PEARSON, (from New York,) Teacher of the Piano Forte, (pupil of L. M. GOTTSCHALK), would respectfully announce that she is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced pupils. Terms moderate. Apply after the 20th at H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, or at Reed & Cady, No. 90 Clark street. A. J. Higgins, 46 Clark street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any mortgages on mortgage notes executed by me in favor of John S. Starr, for certain real estate, all will appear from Book 102 of Deeds, Page 201, and Book 198 of Deeds, Page 101; said purchase having been procured by fraud, and the consideration having failed.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.— CASH ADVANCES. We are prepared to advance THE MONEY on Cargoes of Grain to be shipped to Buffalo or to New York, giving the owners privilege of both markets. UNDERWOOD & CO.

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A splendid Dry Goods Store in Amory Block, Fond du Lac, Wis., TO LET. A fine chance for a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods Merchant. For terms address S. B. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TAN BARK.—Wanted, 500 Cords of TAN BARK, of the best quality, to be delivered at Racine, Wis. Apply to JAMES KELLY & CO., Leather Dealers, No. 243 Lake street, Chicago.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and dock front. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 43 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Chicago city property, 1000 acres choice land in Iowa county, Iowa, three miles from the county seat, and two miles from a direct-line railroad depot. Title perfect and location very desirable. Apply to CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake street, up stairs.

A FINE CHANCE—Look at this! Any one having a fine span of horses or mares, and wishing to trade them for a fine new piano, can hear of a chance by addressing Post Office Box 6471.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS Loan and Trust Company having been appointed the Agents of the Peoples' Bank of Fairfield, will redeem the notes of said Bank at PAR IN COIN, and will give due notice in the public notice before termination of the arrangement. D. R. HOLT, Cashier. Chicago, August 28th, 1861.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Cook, Winnebago, Grundy, De Kalb, Iroquois, Kankakee, Coles and Lake. Being the same land entered by THOMAS H. HENRY and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to E. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS R. WOOD & Co. are receiving a choice stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Window Sashes, Doors, Blinds, &c., imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Sash, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Kerosene and Lard Oils and all other articles in their line of trade, and at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 31st, 1861. The Peoples' Bank, Fairfield, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, in the City of Chicago, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend an act to establish a General System of Banking, approved Feb. 14th, 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, &c., very cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box 4234, or call at 81 North Clark street.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale on liberal and prompt terms at the Vesey Malt House, foot of [illegible] street. A. E. [illegible].

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. BENEFIT of the great Dutch Comedian, Mr. F. W. GLENN. And first appearance of the young and talented comedienne, Miss ADDIE PROCTOR, who will appear in the following great entertainment: Glenn as DUTCH RICHARD. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20th, will be presented, for the first time in Chicago the new Sensation Drama entitled THE LOST PRIVATEER. Jan Donderverrikket, Mr. Glenn; [illegible] McVicker; [illegible]. During the drama will be introduced the Burning of the MARINE SHIP AT SEA. FANNY FOGNASHER ... To be followed by the petite Comedy of ONE HOUR; OR, THE CARNIVAL BALL. Julia Dalton ... To conclude with ... RICHARD III IN DUTCH.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW. The acknowledged model institution of its class will exhibit at TOLEDO, Sept. 20th and 21st. Performances Afternoon and Night. DAN RICE Will Positively Appear in Every Performance. se16-g62-8t

EXCURSION AND PICNIC —OF THE— SABBATH SCHOOL AND CONGREGATION —OF THE— SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TO LAKE FOREST, On Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1861. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8:45 A. M. Returning arrive at Chicago at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 Cents; Children, 25 Cents. Should the day prove stormy the Excursion will be postponed until the following Saturday. Ice Cream and Cake furnished by Messrs. ... Weight. PETER PAGE, DR. MAYDOCK, T. B. CARTER, Committee.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Cor. Clark and Madison Streets, ENTRANCE ON MADISON. G. MIRASOLE, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The first Soiree will be given on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24th. Children's Classes taught by MADAME MIRASOLE. These Classes and Parties will be [illegible] and parents can send their children with assurance that they will meet none but the most respectable. For terms and particulars apply at the Academy from 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. The Madison and State street Cars and the Clark street Omnibuses pass the door every five minutes. ☞ Rooms to Rent to Private Parties.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts., Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Monday night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. JUDD'S BUILDING, Southeast corner of Clark and Monroe Streets. We have removed to this building and are fitting up its commodious rooms in the most superb manner, and as soon as finished will open them for the reception of visitors. We cordially invite persons desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Dancing to visit our Academy and see that its Teaching is the PERFECT, and the APPOINTMENTS COMPLETE. Our season will commence October 1st. Soirees of the school will be held at Academy Tuesday Evenings. MARTINE & EDWARDS.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A convenient two-story Frame House, 223 Ontario street, east of Clark. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The Residence of Thomas L. Forrest, Esq., No. 266 Ontario street. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, No. 59 Dearborn street.

TO RENT UNTIL 1st of MAY.—A two story Dwelling-House, with Furniture, situate on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street. Rent moderate. Address "M." Post Office Box 2731.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—House for rent on Michigan avenue. House for rent or sale near Union Park. Lots for sale near Union Park. Lots for sale near West side. The houses have all the modern improvements. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 1, Walker Block, Dearborn street.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Banks at No. 1 Park Row. For terms, &c., apply to No. 4 Illinois Central Railroad Building.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 46 Clark street. Apply to ... LORD, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 46 Clark street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, suitably located in the West Division, suitable for a [illegible] good tenant. Also, building Lots to lease cheap, located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 36 Clark street, Room No. 6.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Dock, [illegible] by 150 feet, on North Water street, near Rush street Bridge with large dock in front, suitable for storage or any heavy business. [illegible] ... with two first class brick and frame dwelling houses near the Lake House. Apply to [illegible] at No. 15 Court House. [illegible]

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 116 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a first class retail Grocery, in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good trade for Cash. My only reason for wanting to sell is, I wish to [illegible] sufficient inducement to see my stock as would make A RARE CHANCE is offered to any one with a small capital. Terms cheap. Address "Merchant," Tribune Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a good Top Buggy, suitable for two or four persons, one of two Buggy nearly new. Inquire at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository, 40 Lake street, near Madison street.

FOR SALE—Dr. E. B. Molley's Farm, in Lockport and Homer Townships, Will County, Ill., containing 300 acres. The land is well fenced, has ... The terms, in valuable at $30 or as it stands. A handsome residence and convenient barn, the vicinity of land near Lockport, where there are Railroad and Canal facilities, and the best of neighborhood made up of law-abiding and substantial citizens, combine to render this Farm a most desirable purchase. The land is the best, the title clear, and terms of sale to suit the times. Apply for Maps and full particulars to the Proprietor's Solicitor, M. A. HOBBS, attorney, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to cash purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., No. 233 South Water street.

FOR SALE House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOBSTER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Brettes, Phaetons, Concord Buggies, also a good assortment of fine Sleighs, at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE with a good stock on hand at a Station on one of the Railroads leading out of Chicago, in one of the best grain points in the West. Terms easy, with good security. Inquire at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Nicely furnished bed rooms, for a few respectable boarders, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 123 North Wells street. References required.

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained at 220 and 222 South Clark street. This is a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moment's walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board and superior rooms (two rooms connected if desired) in the first story at 34 Lasalle street. The location of these rooms renders them particularly desirable for a business man.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had by applying at 164 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

Lost.

$75 REWARD.—Stolen from the premises of H. KIRKLAND, in Rich land, on Thursday night or Friday morning, Sept. 19th, 1861, a Bay Mare about seven years old ... Will be paid for the Mare and thief. Apply to H. KIRKLAND, Richland, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WITTER, who left his home in Milwaukee from [illegible] in August, and worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chien in September. ... When last heard of in Michigan. He was about twenty-one years of age, and five feet six inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he can be found or any reliable evidence of death. WM. BODDIE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making no charges for CREDIT ... COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year, $8.00; Daily, delivered in city, per week, .15; Daily, to mail subscribers, per year, 6.00; Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months, 3.00; Tri-Weekly, per year, 4.00; Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) 1.50; 3 copies, 4.00; 6 copies, 8.00; 10 copies, 10.00; 20 copies, and 1 to the getter up of club, 20.00. Remittances for clubs may be made at our risk at the same rate. ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

PROSPECTS FOR BREADSTUFFS—HIGH FREIGHTS.

The intelligence received within the past ten days from Europe—particularly France and Germany—with regard to the crops, is less favorable than formerly. In France it is estimated that the wheat crop is from one-half to one-third below an average, while all over the continent of Europe there is a deficiency. In Germany the rye is a very short crop. In Italy the crop of corn is a failure; and in Spain and Portugal there are serious complaints of nearly all the cereals. Even in England, although the quality is good, the yield is light, and the agricultural papers all testify to a deficiency when threshed out. Besides this, the potato crop, both in England, Ireland, France and Germany, is poor and generally doubtful.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 2d instant although it speaks encouragingly of the wheat crop of England, states that the demand for shipment to France is so great that there is not much prospect of the kingdom recovering speedily from the failure of last year's crop. The French millers were competing with those of England in their own markets.

In New York the exportations of flour and grain to Europe have been so extensive that, notwithstanding the immense receipts, the stocks are unusually bare, and about two-thirds of the grain between Buffalo and New York has been sold to arrive. The blockade of the Southern ports has placed New York in a state of complete dependence on the West, and it requires no small amount to make up the supply usually filled by Richmond, New Orleans and other Southern ports.

Taking all these facts in connection with the light crop of wheat throughout the West, and the not very great certainty of an average corn crop, there is every probability of a good demand for western products at remunerative prices. France will require as much wheat from us during the next twelve months, as England has taken during the past twelve; and the deficiency in coarse grains will cause an active demand for our corn.

There is one draw-back, however—high freights. Yesterday 15c per bushel was paid for taking corn to Buffalo, and 21c for wheat to Oswego. This is about three times higher than a fair paying rate, and as long as such a state of affairs exist, there is not much prospect of the farmers of the Northwest reaping any benefit from an advance in prices. Yesterday mixed corn was sold in New York at 57c per bushel; but 33½c of this sum is taken up in freights from this port, leaving only 23 to the seller in this market. Deduct from this 2c storage, and commissions, &c., and there is left for the farmer only about seven cents!

There is one remedy to all this—and only one. If the receipts are kept back, freights must decline one-half, and this will be so much saved to the farmer. Within the past three weeks the stock of grain in this city, even with the heavy receipts we have had, is reduced about 1,100,000 bushels. If the farmer only sells one bushel of corn where he intended to sell two bushels, with the present carrying capacity on the Lakes, freights must soon be brought down to a reasonable rate, and he will get as much for one bushel of corn as he could have got for two, with the present high rates of freight.

It is contrary to our usual rule to advise agriculturists either to hold or sell; but when we see good grain so depreciated that it is the cheapest fuel in the country—and all because we have to pay extravagant rates of freight—it is a plain duty to advise the farmers to sell but sparingly, till our stocks here are very materially reduced.

HOW THEY DO IT.

Whenever a paper, notoriously under the influence of any one of the half-dozen candidates for the Presidency in the Cabinet, speaks of Gen. Fremont, the public is pretty sure to be treated to a chapter of charges that have probably not the least foundation in fact. As a specimen, we copy the following, purporting to be a special Washington dispatch, from the New York *World*:

WASHINGTON, Sept 18th.—The pressure on the Government is very strong for the removal of General Fremont. It is now affirmed that the Administration will be forced to supersede him in consequence of overwhelming evidences of his incompetency. Moreover, it is stated that he has been dabbling in contracts, and is wastefully extravagant. Talk runs high on this matter to-night, and Generals Meigs and Banks are variously spoken of as Fremont's successor. The Cabinet held a meeting on this subject to-day, and it is known that the gravest charges against Fremont came before it. No decision has as yet been arrived at.

The *World* does Simon Cameron's dirty work, and that fact will account for any number of just such paragraphs as the above.

MORE SOLDIERS.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is pitching into the Eastern States for not raising more soldiers. All right. We hope when it gets through that job, it will take Northern Illinois in tow. That part of the State is not doing its duty by a great deal.—*Springfield Journal.*

The statement of the *Journal* is entirely unwarranted by the facts. It may be true that Northern Illinois has not contributed to "Camp Butler" as many troops as some other sections; but that only shows that the *Journal's* vision is limited to what is doing immediately under its nose. There have been enlisted in this District for the period of the war more than sixteen thousand men. Has the Springfield District done *half* as well. Have any of the Southern Districts half way approached the Second, in the number of soldiers furnished for the war? Each of the four Northern Districts has poured out its men and means on no parsimonious scale.

The *Journal* should leave to its pro-slavery neighbor, the *Register*, the ungenerous task of slandering the "land of Canaan," which is never behind in good works, but always does its share and a little more.

FREMONT.—A long string of stalwart fellows were marching gaily down the street yesterday afternoon. They all looked jolly, and nearly all had carpet bags. We inquired: "Which way, boys?" And the reply was the single word "FREMONT!" There is music in the name. The boys go to him with a will, and more recruits can be obtained for his Department than for any other. Companies recruited for his army leave here nearly every day. Ask almost any squad of sturdy young men who are evidently off for the wars, where they are bound, and you hear the name of "FREMONT," given with a hearty emphasis and a glitter of the eye that tells how the gallant little man with nerves of steel lives in the hearts of the people.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Yes, and that's the cry all over the West; and though the politicians who are making Presidents while carrying on the war, may succeed in ousting him from his command, the people having taken up his name, and will make them hear it again. Fremont! He's worth more to the Union cause than all Kentucky.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* of yesterday, had a rumor that Jim Clay had left the vicinity of Lexington, with a party of cavalry to join the rebels in Tennessee. There was also a rumor that he had been intercepted.